

A LIVE-WIRE NEWSPAPER --- WITHOUT DOUBT THE BRIGHTEST AND BEST APPEARING COUNTRY WEEKLY PUBLISHED IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA

COAL MINERS' STRIKE IN G.B. MENACING YET

LONDON, June 21.—(Canadian Associated Press)—Although some of the collieries have re-opened and a considerable number of miners have reported for work, there has been no general drift back to the mines.

The industrial situation continues as chaotic as ever, awaiting the test of the miners' call for a general strike of unions threatened with wage reductions. Some of the miners' leaders, doubting that their policy will receive endorsement, are said to be casting about to find fresh openings for peace talks, but no definite move has been disclosed as yet. At the same time the delegates who have gone back to their districts are urging the men not to break away from the federation, and to defer action until they know the results of the appeal to the other unions. Their endeavors in this direction have been successful to some extent, for district reports show that large numbers of miners who were expected to return, to work yesterday were persuaded or otherwise prevented from doing so. The principal movements back to the mines took place in the Midlands, including Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire and Staffordshire, where the owners predict a gradual resumption of operations. Apparently the Scotch, Welsh and North country miners are standing firm.

Premier Lloyd George answering questions in the house of commons yesterday said the government would give protection to men returning to work but intimated that no scheme was being entertained for paying a proportionate amount of the government's recent offer of \$10,000,000 to the mines in operation.

Blood Indian Cadet Corps Made a Good Showing at Inspection

Right Turn—Quick March—Forward—The returned veteran would undoubtedly have thought that he was again back at Valcartier or Salisbury Plains, hearing the smart military commands issued in true military style, but not by an old time drill instructor, but by a number of Blood Indians belonging to the Blood and Peigan Indian Cadet Corps.

On Monday last the annual inspection of these Indian Cadets was held at St. Paul's Mission by Major Miller of Calgary, and he was more than pleased with the showing these Indian lads made in all their military tactics. Last year Major Miller complimented the boys very highly on their showing, but this year he cannot say enough in regard to their drills and maneuvers, and in addressing the two companies of the St. Paul's Cadets he told them that again they could rest assured that they were well on top of all the Cadet Corps he had inspected this year. Major Miller said it was a pleasure for him to come down to inspect them and he would be able to return to Calgary again this year and tell the Calgary people what splendid work was being done at St. Paul's Indian Mission, especially so regarding the Cadet Corps.

Following Major Miller the cadets were addressed by Major Selwyn Metge, officer commanding the 93rd Battery of Macleod, who complimented the youngsters on their work and he told them that the Battery was more than pleased to have the Indian Cadets attached to them and he was sure that in a few years' time with the excellent training they had received they would be able to take their places in the army equally as well, if not better, than their white brothers. Major Metge complimented Captain Middleton, O. C. of the Cadets and Sgt. Heron, their signally instructor, on the splendid results they had achieved. He said he was more than surprised and had never expected to see anything so well done or carried out as the military inspection he had witnessed today by the Indian boys. Captain Scougall and Lieut. Walshe both of the 93rd Battery equally endorsed the sentiments of Major Metge.

One noticeable feature of the inspection was the March Past. This maneuver was carried out without a hitch by the Indian boys and their officers, for which they received great commendation from all present.

After the inspection the annual sports of the Cadet Corps were held and keen enthusiasm was shown in all events, and some records in running and jumping might easily have been established.

MURDER CHARGE IN INNISFAIR FIRE

INNISFAIR, June 17th.—Joseph Rutledge, whose wife and four of his children perished in the fire which destroyed their farm home east of here Wednesday morning, will face a charge of murder when he is released from the hospital on recovery from burns he suffered during the fire.

The charge has been laid by the Alberta Provincial Police as a result of the coroner's inquest into the tragedy, and a confession made by Rutledge of the existence of a suicide pact between himself and his wife to kill the children and do away with themselves, but which proved too much for Rutledge's nerves.

Domestic troubles, it is alleged, was responsible for the tragedy.

Notable Development in Poultry Breeding

The Experimental Farms of the Dominion are doing some excellent work in poultry breeding. After four or five years, birds and strains have been produced of exceedingly high productive capacity. At Kentville, N.S., eleven breeding pens contain birds that in their pullet year laid an average of 197 eggs, the highest bird laying 270 eggs in 52 weeks. At this station a Barred Rock pullet laid 104 eggs in 104 days. In sections where a few years ago ten or a dozen eggs a year from a hen were a rarity, there are now hundreds that run to from 150 to 250. In the Eastern Townships, Que., 263 eggs have been reared and from 150 to 200 is a common record. In the Prairie Provinces the Experimental Farms have reached high records. At Indian Head, Sask., last year 105 pullets had an average of 183.7 eggs, the highest being 292. At Lethbridge, Alta., the average production has increased two or three times over what it was nine or ten years ago. New Brunswick has a similar tale to tell, one hen at Fredericton reaching 250 eggs in a year. British Columbia, however, takes the palm. At the Agassiz Experimental Farm, 200 eggs are common and from 250 to 270 are not rare. At the Vancouver Island station 200 pullets gave an average of 195.97, 82 going above 200. The high production of 300 eggs in a year has been reached for on pullets. Hens that cannot lay 200 in a twelve month are not wanted and no cockerel is retained unless his mother laid 250 eggs in her pullet year. It should be noted that high class breeding stocks and eggs are available to the public from the Experimental Farms. This opportunity is being well taken advantage of, the demand for pedigree cockerels, through which the best egg laying results are obtained, far exceeding the supply.

To Await Action By Governments

The Western Canada Colonization Company has decided not to embark upon an immigration and colonization movement until there is available machinery for the prompt and safe placing of settlers who may be secured. This illustrates, in a striking manner, the point which has been made in these columns that the most difficult part of the colonization problem of today is to place the settler after he has been secured that he has a straight road ahead of him to success, provided that he makes his own necessary contribution to the enterprise. It can safely be assumed that in the United States, Great Britain and Scandinavia there are enough people who would welcome the opportunity to secure farm homes in Western Canada if the way was opened up to them, to fill the vacant places. The problem of twenty years ago has thus been reversed; then there was no

for W.A.; also these young ladies dispensed tea and other light refreshments.

In three weeks time the St. Paul's and Peigan Cadets journey to Calgary for their annual training camp and it is expected the Indians will somewhat surprise their white brothers by the very efficient manner in which they carry out their military drills and orders.

It is sincerely hoped that the St. Paul's Cadets will again win the Bennett Shield this year, and according to the present inspection there is no reason why they should not. They are the present holders of this trophy and the people of Macleod and district look forward to seeing them winning honors at the 1921 Cadet Camp. Sgt. Heron, who is assistant principal of the Brocket Mission, deserves great credit for the excellent way in which he trained the boys in the art of signalling, and their work in this direction brought forth favorable comments from Major Miller and other military officers who were present.

question of land if the people could be got; now the people can be got if there is an assurance of land.

It would perhaps be a justifiable surmise that the future operations of the Western Canada Colonization Association will be governed in great measure by the outcome of the conference to be held some time this year by the three Western provinces to consider the proposals set forth in the memorial presented to them by the Association. That proposal had chiefly to do with a suggested listing of vacant lands, with fixed values, by a government board. The scheme was not worked out in detail; and no doubt it is capable of great improvement at the hands of the pending conference. But it has certain basic essentials. One is the listing of vacant lands at prices fixed by the owners with the check against fancy prices of a provision that the selling valuation shall also be the valuation for the collection of the wild land tax. Only by some such measure as this, in the association's judgment, will it be possible to insure the prompt placing of settlers upon lands within their means to purchase; and without it the association apparently believes that it could not expect adequate results from carrying out the policy of securing settlers which it has mapped out in the rough. The association instead of shooting at large wants a target at which it can aim; and this evidence of business restraint and foresight rather strengthens the expectation that when it gets down to work it will achieve results.

The plan of forced listing is being vigorously resisted—particularly by individuals and land companies with large holdings. Their objections should be carefully considered at the conference; and perhaps it is not too much to hope that after an exchange of views they will come to see that, on a balance of consideration, the carrying out of the scheme is in their ultimate interests. Many of their objections can be met; as for instance, that one hundred per cent. valuation of wild lands for taxation purposes is a discrimination in favor of the holder of occupied land who pays on a valuation which represents but a percentage of value. This is a difficulty that can be adjusted in more than one way.

More serious is the objection that this is an interference with private property rights and is akin to confiscation. The principle that the public interest in grave emergencies—and we are faced today by such an emergency—transcends private rights is getting pretty firmly established; but in this instance there appears to be no good ground for any such conflict of interest. The owner of vacant lands is asked to list it with a selling price for a fixed period, probably two years; during that period the Government Land Board can place a settler upon this land if he can pay the price fixed. This sounds not like confiscation but like good business. The private owner does not lose control; he can sell the property himself for any price he can get at any time; but if it remains vacant the Government Land Board can secure it for a settler at the listed price. What is the hardship here? It appears that the real, though unavowed, objection is that prices to settlers for whom the land board is sponsor cannot be raised during the period to which the listings apply. Here is where the public interest proposes to forbid private interests from making a profit out of a community effort to induce immigration.

But upon the termination of the period of listing new prices can be placed on vacant lands; and here the landholder will come in for an increment as the result of any successful colonization effort. It is extremely unlikely that any colonization enterprise, if backed to the limit by all the governments and corporations in Canada, will fill up all the waste places during the two years, which will be the period for the first listing. Then there is the objection that if a landowner wishes to keep vacant land off the market, he should have the right to do so. In taking this course, however, he plans some personal gratification at the expense of the community; and it is not unreasonable that he should pay something for the luxury of doing as he pleases in the form of a penalty tax

ELECTION IN ALTA. TO BE IMMEDIATE

The imminence of the Alberta Provincial elections has passed beyond the stage of rumor. Activities of the government representatives in the south country, notably at Lethbridge and Macleod, have inscribed the handwriting on the wall. In addition the itinerary of Premier Stewart slated to be at Cardston on June 29th, some point in the Warner constituency on June 30th, and at Taber on July 1st, at Macleod on July 2, and other points in Southern Alberta on later dates to address public gatherings, adds assurance to the assumption of fact in connection with the elections taking place in late July or early August.

WHY CHINA IS STARVING

The ruthless destruction of their forests by the Chinese is, according to foresters of the United States department of agriculture, one of the reasons why famine and plague today hold this nation in their sinister grasp. Denudation, wherever practiced, leaves naked soil; floods and erosion follow, and when the soil is gone men must also go—and the process does not take long.

In the provinces of Honan, Shensi, and Chihli, China, over an area some 100,000 square miles in extent, several million people are starving. The immediate causes of the famine were disastrous floods followed by long periods of drought, which resulted in the failure of three successive crops.

The great plains of eastern China, occupied by the first Chinese of whom history tells, were centuries ago transformed from forest into agricultural land. The mountain plateaus of central China have also, within a few hundred years, been utterly devastated of tree growth, and no attempt made at either natural or artificial reforestation. As a result, the water rushes off the naked slopes in veritable floods, gully away the mountain sides, causing rivers to run muddy with yellow soil, and carrying enormous masses of fertile earth to the sea. "Beware of the mountain water," read signs in many canyons of China, posted as a warning to travelers against the sudden rise of torrents during storms.

This lack of forest cover has made as proposed in the memorial of the association.

The owners of vacant land who want to sell it—and this covers the case of 99 per cent. of these land holders—would, it seems to us, be the direct beneficiaries of the plan of the Colonization Association, assuming that it worked out as successfully as its promoters hold that it will.

The season for 1921 is now fairly well advanced; and it does not appear that much actual work in immigration and colonization will be done this year by any of the agencies interested in securing settlement of Canada's vacant places. Much of the work that is done will be sporadic and unrelated; and therefore, largely ineffective. What is needed is the pooling of energies of all the interested agencies, private, corporation and government, with a furnishing-up and modernization of methods so that next year there can be a concerted, vigorous and sustained effort to achieve worthwhile results. Essential to any such combination is efficient local land-selling machinery; and it is this which the provincial governments are asked to supply as the result of concerted action to be determined in conference. It is not necessary to stress the importance to Canada of a successful immigration movement; it is the short cut to a solution of most of our problems.

possible many of the factors that have brought disaster to millions of people in China this year. The tree-covered mountains formerly absorbed a considerable portion of the annual rainfall and let it escape by slow, regular seepage during the dry season. Now that there are no trees, shrubs, or even grass to restrain the rainfall, the streams that formerly were narrow and deep, and supplied an abundance of clear water the year round, have become broad and shallow, with slender currents of muddy water, which, when it rains, swell to roaring torrents that bring disaster and destruction everywhere.

Water courses also changed; rivers become uncontrollable, and the water level of the country lowered perceptibly. In consequence, the unfortunate people see their crops wither and die for lack of water when it is most needed. In many parts of China, it is said, these factors, combined with uncertain moisture conditions, make 7 years out of every 10 more or less famine years.

The Hwang Ho or Yellow river, which drains a large part of the famine district, once, records show, flowed through a rich, fertile valley, its tributary hills well wooded. Today it is a broad moving quagmire, with a small amount of water most of the year, but when the floods come the whole face of the landscape may be changed. In 1886 this river, which is known as "China's Sorrow," flooded some 20,000 square miles of the most densely populated lands, wiped out thousands of villages and towns, and drowned 2,000,000 people.

Some idea of the rapidity of the runoff in the mountains may also be obtained from the records of the Yanste river, which has been known to rise fifty-eight feet above mean water level in one week and then fall sixty-eight feet in less than three weeks.

Human folly and short-sightedness have thus made a country fertile enough to support over 50,000,000 people into a place where man must ever be haunted by fear of starvation and destruction. The lesson of deforestation in China is one which mankind should have learned many times from what has occurred in other places. In fact, it may, in a lesser degree, even be brought home to the people of America in future years unless, through wise forethought, care is exercised in the preservation of our forests from destruction by fire and wasteful lumbering.

Sunflower as a Silage Crop

Much interest is being taken both in Canada and the United States in the value of sunflowers as a silage crop, particularly in districts where corn is not a reliable crop. The claim is made that sunflowers are a harder crop than corn, withstanding both drought and frost to a greater degree. Insofar as the claims put forth for sunflowers as a food for cattle are virtually of recent origin, experiments and investigation regarding them are practically in an introductory stage. It is interesting to note, however, that an analysis of sunflower silage fed at an Idaho agricultural experimental station indicated that it compared favorably with corn silage. In Canada also studies of the relative value of sunflowers and corn for silage purposes suggest that in nutrition there is not any great difference, although corn is to be preferred where it can be plentifully and easily grown. Where this is not the case, sunflowers are an excellent substitute.

FIGHTING FOREST FIRES

VICTORIA—The provincial government has set aside \$20,000 for use in fighting forest fires this season by the use of airplanes. The planes will be used for locating the fires and then carrying fire-fighters, pumps and supplies. C. S. Cowan, assistant forester at Victoria headquarters, has invented a new type of pump, gasoline-driven, which is said to be remarkably efficient in throwing water a long distance, and it is probable that about eighty of these pumps will be put in commission this summer.

WANTS TO BRING KAISER TO TRIAL

PARIS, June 17.—Senator Duplantier in the senate yesterday afternoon with Premier Briand attending the session, renewed his demand to know "what measures the government intends to take concerning the execution of the Treaty of Versailles regarding the bringing of William Hohenzollern, ex-Emperor of Germany to trial for his crimes against humanity." Premier Briand argued that it might be advisable to await the action of the Leipzig court, which is trying war criminals. "As far as the Kaiser is concerned," M. Briand continued, "the senate doubtless will rule that two years after the armistice we cannot join his case with others now being tried without some slight inconvenience." Later the senate voted to postpone discussion of the interpellation and ordered that it be entered in its regular turn on the orders of the day. This is equivalent to an indefinite postponement.

Farmers Have Conference With Education Dept.

IMPORTANT DISCUSSION ON EDUCATIONAL AFFAIRS—RESOLUTIONS OF APPROVAL ARE PASSED

The joint educational committee of the U.F.A. and the U.F.W.A. held its first official conference with the Minister of Education and Officials of the Department in Edmonton yesterday. A very full and satisfactory discussion took place regarding all phases of rural school problems. The efforts of the Department to provide High School opportunity for rural children were strongly approved as was also the general attitude of the Department in defending the autonomous rights of school boards. The members of the Committee made many helpful suggestions and declared their support of any plan that would equalize the educational burden throughout the province.

After the conference the members of the Joint Committee met in the Corona Hotel and passed the following resolutions which were forwarded to the Minister of Education.

That we are in favor of the authorized form of teachers' contract with an amendment to clause 5 regarding termination of agreement, making this clause reciprocal and providing, in the event of either party breaking the contract, a minimum penalty equal to one month's salary.

That we favor the principle of the conciliation board.

That we express our approval of the increase in the number of examination centres.

That we are in favor of plan of procedure now followed in forming consolidated schools as outlined to us by the Minister of Education.

That we are glad to note that the number of official trustees has been materially reduced.

That we are in favor of a system of provincial taxation for educational purposes.

The report was signed by P. Baker, Ponoka, Chairman Mrs. S. M. Gunn, Paradise Valley, Secretary Stephen Lunn, Pincher Creek, Henry E. Spencer, Edgerton.

CALGARY EXHIBITION

Prospects are very bright for the most successful exhibition ever held at Calgary. A banner program will open on July 1st. Preparation Day is June 30th, the official opening taking place on Friday. The attractions include a wonderful musical feature in the Massed Festival Choir of 200 voices, which will form part of the evening programs. The display of fireworks which will conclude each evening's program will be the most elaborate ever presented at Calgary, including in addition to the aerial fireworks a magnificent reproduction of the Naval Battle at Dover.

The entries, which closed last week, are sufficient evidence that the exhibits will be up to the usual high standard maintained at the Calgary Exhibition, and in many departments the exhibits will be better and larger.

In the livestock department the sheep exhibit will excel anything ever seen in Calgary before. The prize list for this branch has attracted a number of new exhibitors, including several from across the line, who are sending large entries in many breeds. The horse, cattle and swine entries include many splendid entries from the best breeders and promise a very interesting all-round exhibit. As a matter of fact, this branch of the exhibition promises to tax to the utmost the accommodation at the disposal of exhibitors.

Racing All Week

The best racing horses in Western Canada have been entered for the racing programs on the first four days, July 1, 2, 4, and 5, while auto races will be the feature of the afternoon programs on the 6th and 7th.

Auto Polo, which proved such a popular innovation at the last exhibition, will be part of each evening's program.

SO. MACLEOD IRR. PROJECT PROGRESSES

The Department of Public Works has authorized the going on with the legal preliminaries to voting on the South Macleod Irrigation Project. The necessary advertising of the South Macleod Irrigation District appears in the issue of The Macleod Times of June 23rd, and two weeks after the final publication (on July 7th) unless substantial objections be offered, a returning officer will be appointed to take the vote as to authorization of the district.

Without doubt voting will favor the project and the beginning of the desired end looms large. It is not unreasonable to forecast that actual work on the project will have commenced in the early spring of next year.

Inquire of your agent regarding special rates on all railways for the Calgary Exhibition.

Tucked away somewhere in the inner consciousness of every man and woman is the memory of the first circus they ever attended. How vividly when once the old recollections are aroused, does the memory of that great and epochal period come back. The days of preliminary expectation, heightened by the gaily-colored posters and the curiosity-arousing newspaper announcements, the crowds in the streets and around the entrance of the still unknown world of marvels, the incidents of the performance—the daring riders, the acrobats, the performing elephants, the trained lions, the funny clowns—how vividly one lives it all over again—what a glorious page it makes in the life story of days gone by!

With this idea in mind, C. A. Wortham owner and guiding genius of the show that bears his name, has duplicated the old time one ring circus, but calls it the Hippodrome and has filled it with new and modern acts. It will exhibit in Calgary Exhibition June 30 to July 8.

One of the star features of the program is the \$50,000 herd of trained elephants, presenting the most pleasing and sensational act ever shown under canvas. These huge pachyderms weigh 28,470 pounds, the heaviest being Tony, who tips the scale at 8,040 and the lightest is Tilly, who weighs 6,900 pounds and is only 105 years old.

Essie Fay and her wonderful group of horses have pledged thousands. Don MacDonald, a Kentucky thoroughbred, has won many blue ribbons, and is one of the best high school horses ever exhibited. Lady Jet and Hazel Dawn are unusually high jumpers, while Snowball and the two white setters take part in a very interesting posing act.

Dolly Castle works with a quartette of ferocious lions and handles them as easily as most women do their house cats. The Shone brothers in an aerial act, clever little ponies, donkeys, dogs and monkeys complete the program, with a number of scurrying, side-splitting clowns in a buffoon test of jest and nonsense that keeps the spectators in a roar of laughter throughout the performance.

THE SILVER FOX

Prince Edward Island stood alone a few years ago in the development of the silver black fox industry; but her monopoly has ceased. The United States, quick to recognize the profits to be won, has taken to the breeding of these valuable little furred animals on a considerable scale. A recent survey by the Department of Agriculture at Washington disclosed the fact that there are in that country 215 fox ranches, with a capital investment of \$4,279,830. During the past year 805 permits were given for the importation of foxes from Canada, as compared with 335 in 1919.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics places the number of silver black foxes in this country at 6,433, with a valuation of \$3,013,115. The scale of 2,020 pelts for \$482,264 represents an average price of slightly under \$240 each, which would rather point to one or two things: Either that the quality is not generally being maintained, or that the rosy prospects of several years ago with regard to high values have not been realized. Even at those figures, it is conceivable that the industry may be quite profitable.

B. C. LUMBER INDUSTRY

VICTORIA—According to the last figures of the British Columbia Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers' Association, seventy-seven per cent. of the province's mills are now in operation, but few of the mills are operating at capacity. General market conditions are dull and prices in the rail trade have shown no improvement.

The Dominion Government has passed an appropriation of \$1,300,000 for 1921 operations on the big dry-dock to be built at Esquimalt, and this probably means that orders for lumber will be placed shortly by the contractors. It is estimated that about 7,000,000 feet of lumber will be required.

THE MACLEOD TIMES ADVERTISING DIRECTORY

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED LIST OF MACLEOD MERCHANTS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN WHO ARE REGULAR WEEKLY ADVERTISERS IN THE MACLEOD TIMES.

W. G. ANDREWS, Hardware and [Tinsmithing]
R. T. BARKER ... General Merchant
A. W. BAWDEN, Bakery and Confectionery
R. F. BARNES ... Barrister
S. BAKER ... Cooley Corner Cafe
F. CUTLER ... Empress Theatre
D. R. CARSE, Plumbing, Gasfitting and Tinsmithing
JOHN F. CANNING, Creelside Farm, [White Wyandottes]
B. E. CHAPLIN, Macleod Vulcanizing [Works]
CHOW SAM ... Silver Grill Cafe
JOHN T. DONEY, Jeweler, Optician
DILATUSH & McPHERSON, Farm [Implementers]
JOHN L. FAWCETT ... Barrister
R. J. E. GARDINER, Massey Harris [Farm Implementers]
E. GRANT ... Painter and Decorator

GREAT WEST SADDLERY, Harness, [Trunks, Valises]
W. O. HOODLESS ... Battery Service
JOSEPH HICKS ... Barrister
K. A. Y. REALTY CO, Real Estate, [Insurance, Etc.]
A. T. LEATHER, Real Estate, Loans
S. J. KIRK ... Physician
J. S. LAMBERT, Builder & Contractor
J. A. LEMIRE ... Shoe Repairing
McDONALD, MARTIN & MACKENZIE, Barristers
ALEX. McDONALD, Farm Implementers
R. D. McNAY ... Druggist
J. T. MARKS ... Gent's Furnishings
G. S. MILLS ... Dentist
HUGH MACKINTOSH, Representing [United Grain Growers]
J. D. MATHESON ... Barrister
MacMILLAN ... The Tailor
F. MORRIS, Macleod Supply Grocery
J. W. MOREASH ... Tailor
MACLEOD CO-OPERATIVE GARAGE, Auto Accessories and Cars

GEO. McFARQUHAR ... Undertaker
J. R. MORRISON, Billiards and Pool
W. K. MACKIE ... Shoe Repairer
H. PITKIN & CO., Buyers and Sellers [of Second Hand Goods]
R. W. RUSSELL ... Jeweler, Optician
REACH & CO. ... General Merchants
J. P. RANKIN ... Barber
GEO. H. SCHOUGALL, Real Estate, [Insurance, Etc.]
C. W. STEVENS, Builder and Contractor
STAND OFF FLOURING MILLS—[Hutterite Brethren]
TOWN OF MACLEOD, Public Utilities
U. F. A. CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, General Merchants
MISS A. M. WILSON ... Milliner
T. W. WHITEFOOT ... Photographer
H. C. WINTER & CO., Real Estate, [Insurance, Etc.]
BILLY WILKINSON ... Auto Livery
H. H. YOUNG, Farm Implements, [Drying, Auto Livery]

For The Children

DANDELION TIME

Hello, Mr. Dandelion,
With your jaunty cap of yellow!
As you decorate our lawn
You're a very cheerful fellow.
—Christian Science Monitor.

PICTURES IN THE FIRE

When the sun is sinking low,
Way off in the west,
That's the time that Dad and I
Love the very best.

By the open fire we sit,
Seeing pictures there,
One log is a funny face
With the reddest hair,

One log is a camel's back,
With a boy on top,
Then the picture changes fast,
As some spangs go "pop,"

After that 'tis story time,
And it seems that we,
Always make the stories from
Pictures that we see!
—Christian Science Monitor.

LONG STITCHES

A needle Mother threads for me
With silk that cannot break,
Then to the shady chestnut tree
My three-legged stool I take,
And sit with dolly on my knee
Her best spring frock to make.

And close beside me as I sew
Plays a blue butterfly,
From rose to rose the glad bees go,
And, watching them pass by,
I make long stitches in the row,
Or place them all awry.

Dear Robin, singing merrily
Upon the hawthorn spray,
I know that if I stop to see
Your family today
Around my dolly's frock will be
Long stitches all the way.

But little stitches are the best:
So, Robin, I will try
To take more pains with all the rest.
And visit by and by,
When work is done, your pretty nest
To see your babies fly.

—Christian Science Monitor.

It appears that the price of the
Cape Cod canal is \$11,500,000. What's
the price of the whole peninsula?

"IS LUMINIFEROUS ETHER THE
DIVINE IMMANENCE?"

(Octave F. Ursenbach)

"Eternal science, who would fathom
thee,
Must launch his bark upon a shore-
less sea.
Thy knowledge yet shall overwhelm
the earth;
Thy truth to immortality give birth;
The dawn shall kindle to eternal day,
And man immortal still shall hold
the sway."

Unquestionably the greatest of
eternal elements, substances or es-
sences known to modern science, is
that of luminiferous ether. Not only
is it supposed to pervade all space,
but to penetrate among the ultimate
particles of matter. Although we
have, so far, learned little, indeed, of
its wonderful properties, still the fact
of its existence has been well estab-
lished. We know that light is a re-
sult of some kind of disturbance, and
that it travels through inter-stellar
space with inconceivable velocity and
conduction, which disturbance could
not take place in a vacuum or a void
in which there were nothing to be
moved upon.

Ether has been found to be the same
in all its parts and properties—the
same in all directions, and while it is
incompressible, yet it yields to the
smallest compressive forces. While
it seems to be a jelly-like substance,
it is of so peculiar a nature that atoms
and planets pass through it with
little or no resistance. Science con-
cludes that it encompasses the pores
of wood, earth, air, organic and in-
organic matter, even including the
finest electrons of matter. It is un-
thinkable to conceive of any portion
of space free from it. Both light and
heat are forms of etherial element in
motion.

The theory that all magnetic and
electric phenomena are but etherial
motions, is quite generally accepted
as scientific. Speaking of it one
writer says: "When we explain the
nature of electricity, we explain it by
the motion of luminiferous ether." And
Lord Kelvin writes: "Luminiferous
ether is the only substance we are
confident of in dynamics. One
thing we are sure of and that is, the
reality and substantiality of luminif-
erous ether. It is something that
planets move through with greatest
ease. It penetrates our air. It is
nearly in the same condition, as far as
our means of judging are concerned,
in our air as in inter-planetary space.
You may regard the existence of
luminiferous ether as a reality of
science. It is matter prodigiously less
dense than air—of such density as to
not produce the slightest resistance to
a body passing through it."

While the foregoing is the modern
conception of this remarkable sub-
stance, the knowledge of its existence
is, by no means, of recent discovery,
for it has been vaguely known to
nearly all ages of human experience.

It is but natural to conclude that
this substance, with its marvellous
effects of natural phenomena, has
throughout the ages, been an object
of worship. It was probably this that
gave Egypt her idea of the all per-
vading power supposed to have re-
flected through "Ra," their sun god,
so potent in blessing the earth and
its habitants with light and heat.

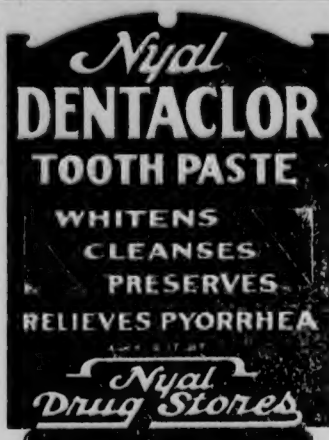
When the fire-worshipping Parsees
of ancient Chalde, observed in the
stars these wonderful effects of nat-
ural phenomena, they probably con-
verted it into the object of their de-
votion. That they conceived of its
existence is evidenced in their doc-
trine of the all-pervading "Ilu" (God
par excellence) from which was sup-
posed to radiate their triune of sub-
ordinate deities known as Anu, Bel
and Bin.

The very conception of the all-per-
vading deity of Brahminism, we are
told in the Vedas, was that self-ex-
isting principle known to them as
"Brahma" and that by some freak of
nature, one third of it was organized
into planetary systems, etc., the re-
maining two thirds continuing in its
omnipresence. Manifestly, their fun-
damental postulate was nothing more
or less than what we, today, know as
luminiferous ether.

In the mystic, metaphysical concep-
tion of Buddhism, with their cher-
ished thought of "Nirvana," from
which all things material are supposed
to have evolved, and the root to which
all things, including the human soul,
are supposed to be dissolved—to that
state of repose where individuality is
banished beyond the pales of exist-
ence, could easily have been, and ran-
somedly was, the fundamental basic
principle upon which their religion
is founded, and known to us as lum-
iniferous ether.

With propriety, reference could be
made to the Druids of England, Vague
as our information of that people is,
still we have fragments of their
writings from which has been trans-
lated: "God can not be matter—what
is not matter must be God." Can we
not conclude with logic, that their
mystic conception is compatible with
the known elements of luminiferous
ether?

Baal, the mystic sun-god of ancient



For sale by
R. D. McNay — MACLEOD

Phoenicia, could easily have been, and
probably was that self-same element
of all-pervading ether; as was also
"Pan," the omnipresent god-sub-
stance of ancient Grecian conception,
the same as voiced by Plato as a
meta-physical abstraction, which to
define was to deny, and of which mat-
ter is an illusion or error of existence,
and known to him as the "Noumenon,"
or first great cause of existence. Then
the philosophy of Zeno's the Stoic,
who taught of the great "Pneuma,"
that transcendental principle, active
and universal, explained as "Anima
Mundi," (world soul) from which was
supposed to radiate all forms of crude
matter. Then the "Pleroma," of
Gnosticism, that self-existent sub-
stance of radiant light that pervades
all space, from which was supposed
to have radiated a family of mid-
world beings, known as "Aeons," then
in turn the mortal "Demigods," or
human family. They claimed that
Jesus Christ was an "Aeon," hence
super-human. Then the "Logos" of
Neo-platonism, known as the all per-
vading soul of the universe, all of
which, as the shuttle of time weaved
in the succeeding centuries came the
Paganized Christian conception voiced
in the famous old "Nicene Creed," and
later, included in the modified "Creed
of Athanasius." Thence, transcending
from century to century into the
modern "Idealistic Pantheism," sug-
gesting all-pervading God hypothesis,
so compatible with the universal
thought of oriental philosophy, which
Ernest Haeckel, in his "Riddle of the
Universe," ridicules as follows: "The
old naive mythology, attributing hu-
man shape to the gods, is more tangi-
ble than the modern, mystic theosophy
that adores a personal god, as an in-
visible, gaseous being, yet makes him
think, speak and act in human fash-
ion. It gives us the paradoxical pic-
ture of a gaseous veritable." Speak-
ing of the modern conception, a mod-
ern author wrote:

"Thou great Eternal Infinite, Thou
great unbounded whole,
Thy body is the universe, Thy spirit
is the soul.

If Thou dost fill immensity, if Thou
art all in all,
If Thou wert here before I was, I am
not here at all.

How could I be outside of Thee, if
Thou fill'st earth and air?
There is surely no place for me out-
side of everywhere.

If Thou art God and Thou dost will
immensity of space,
Then I am God, think as you will, or
else I have no place;

And if I have no place at all, and if I
am not here,
Banished I surely could not be, for
then I'd be some where.

So, I must be a part of God, no mat-
ter if I'm small,
And if I'm not part of Him, there is
no God at all."

While the foregoing comprises a
tinge of humor, it rings true to mod-
ern conceptions of Deity. Why not
worship the Absolute in lieu of the
relative? Why worship the Divine
Immanence in lieu of the Creator
from which it radiates? or figuratively
speaking, why adore the sweet
fragrance and fail to recognize the
rose from which it comes? But to
return to our theme, Synthesizing the
diversified theories of the philoso-
phies and religions of the ages, and
comparing them to scientific develop-
ments, does it not appear that the
whole hypothesis is compatible with
the modern scientific conception of
universal ether? Do not, I pray, ac-
cuse me of sacrilege of blasphemy
for, dear reader, we do not know, as
yet, what this mysterious substance is.
While we have learned to harness
its vibrations in communicating wire-
less messages, light, heat, power, etc.,
yet, we see as through a glass darkly.
It may be that this luminiferous ether
is the very Divine Immanence and
centre of your devotion, even though
it is far beyond the present powers
of religion, philosophy or science to
define it. We must admit, in passing,
that we have not learned the first
principle of its nature other than the
majestic effects of its varied pheno-
mena. It remains in the sea of the
great unknown.

Concluding one might say, and that
with propriety, that the philosophical,
theological and scientific thought of
the ages has been crystallized into
what is remarkably represented in the
majestic workings of the great, all-
pervading mother essence of creation
known to modern science as lum-
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majestic workings of the great, all-
pervading mother essence of creation
known to modern science as lum-
iniferous ether.

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every 1,000 miles or less. It means
more economy and more satisfac-
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Old Timers on
Visit Blood Res.

The Ven. Archdeacon Tims, D.D.,
of Calgary and Mrs. S. Swainsford
of London, England, spent several days
this week renewing old acquaintances
among the Indians and the white
people of the Blood Reserve.

Many people in Macleod will no
doubt remember Mrs. Swainsford,
who is the wife of the Rev. S. Swains-
ford, now of London, England, and
formerly one of the first Anglican
Missionaries in Alberta. He took charge
of and built the Bull Horn Anglican
Mission on the Blood Indian Reserve
about 25 years ago, and during his
many years amongst the Indians
made many friends and converts, and
the results of his splendid teaching
are now clearly shown on the reserva-
tion.

Mrs. Swainsford and Archdeacon
Tims accompanied by the Rev. S.

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NOTICE—If the party who took a
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FOR SALE—Hereford Bull, 4 years
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of books to look after in town.
Phone 78. 15-2P75c

WANTED—Girl for general house-
work in town. Must be good with
children. Apply Mrs. R. Lantinga,
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PASTURE TO LET—for cattle and
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FOR SALE—Oats and barley. Apply
R. Lantinga, Phone 189. Wagon
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FOR SALE—2500 feet of lumber and
one barrel. Apply G. H. Scougall,
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PLOW FOR SALE.—At the bargain
price of \$500.00, a John Deere en-
gine gang, six plows on an eight
furrow frame, with both stubble
and breaker bottoms (the latter
brand new), with 24 shares, chains,
etc., complete and all in first class
order. D. Hill, Stand Off, Alta.
15-2tp270

Wainwright has the cheapest and
best land in Alberta for wheat, fruit
and mixed farming. Plenty of
moisture; no pests. If interested
in finding a new location write
Fraser & Peck, Claresholm. 16-1t

Rev. Archdeacon Tims has been con-
nected with Indian Schools and child-
ren all his life he said that he had no
idea that Indian children were so far
advanced as to be able to go through
the splendid military maneuvers he
had witnessed. The surprise was
equally acknowledged by Mrs. Swains-
ford, in fact, she said she could not
realize that it was Indian children she
was watching, and that when she got
back to England she would be able
to tell her husband of the tremendous
advancement made by the children of
the old pupils of Bull Horn Mission.

Mrs. Swainsford and the Rev. Arch-
deacon Tims left for Calgary on
Wednesday and while on the Reserve
were the guests of the Rev. and Mrs.
S. Middleton at St. Paul's Mission.

Some cow club has collected stat-
istics showing that there is a quart
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ant of Canada. Drink yours before
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grazing in the finest fields all
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HUTTERITE MILL — STAND OFF

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The Public are respectfully asked to take notice that whereas the
Water By-Law has been amended, the schedule of rates has not.
The rate respecting Lawns and Gardens has not been in any way
altered by the new By-Law. However it is obvious that the old
schedule is not entirely satisfactory, and it will be amended to make
it more equitable.

We would therefore ask the Public to suspend their judgment on
this matter until the new assessments are made.

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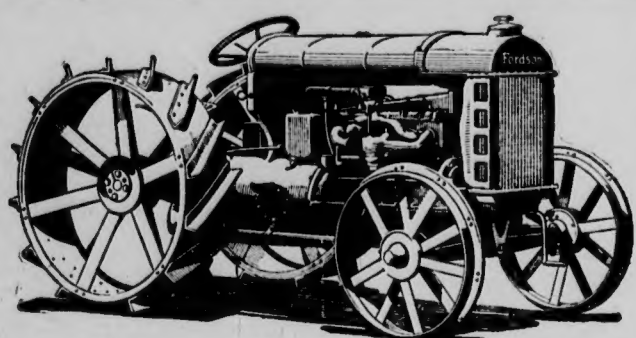
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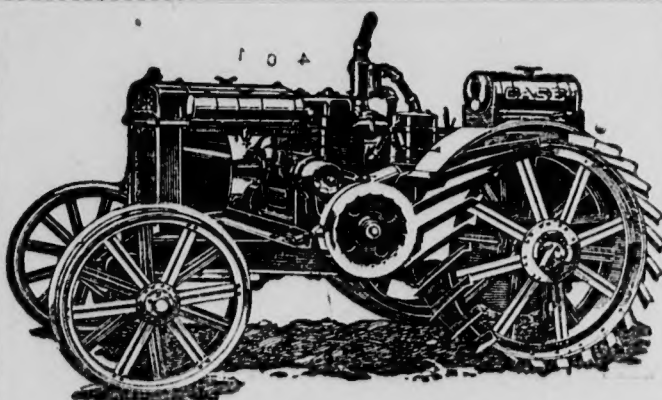
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Another Shipment of
Pretty VOILE and
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New Things in Ladies'
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R. T. BARKER



-A. D. FERGUSON, Druggist

Everyday Religion

(By Dr. Thurlow Fraser.)

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THE FACE IN A MIRROR

A young clergyman had just entered upon his work in a city where he was a stranger. It was his first charge. With faith in humanity and hope for the future, not yet embittered by disillusionment, he threw himself into his duties with enthusiasm. He was especially successful in gathering the young people about him. His first call came from an unexpected quarter. There was a middle-aged man in his church who was most regular in his attendance at all the services. He was very willing to assist, and apparently very devout; indeed quite sanctified. Before long he began to take the young pastor aside and warn him against this or that one of the young men and women. The young people were not just what they ought to be. They were not like what the young people were when he was a youth. Soon head-shaking, raised eye-brows and finger on the lips passed to whispered charges of wrong-doing. Not only the younger folk, but some men and women who were pillars of the church, were implicated.

The minister was shocked. He did his best not to believe. Yet here was this very pious man who was twice his age, and had lived in the city half a life-time, making positive statements with much circumstantial evidence. He learned to loathe the man, but he could not get the insinuations out of his mind. He went to his work heart-sick.

Then came deliverance. In one brief week that middle-aged man was arrested, summarily tried and sent to prison for a long term for a disgusting crime against morals.

The young clergyman went out to his work again with a light heart. He had lost one hypocrite, but he had regained his faith in a whole congregation of pure-minded men and women and clean-living young people, whose characters were being besmirched by one foul mind and tongue. That man saw all others through the medium of his own evil mind and thoughts.

This is a fact of life which we all must learn if we are to discriminate between the true and the false coming to our ears. Before we accept any harmful statements about a brother man or sister woman, we must study the mind of the person who originates or repeats the statement. If we do that, we shall very frequently find that the story bears no resemblance to the actual fact about the man or woman. It has been distorted and discolored by the medium of the minds through which it has passed.

Every man applies the standard of his own character to those about him. If he is honest and pure-minded, he will believe in the honesty and purity of others, and will only believe them dishonest or impure under the

hard compulsion of facts. Even then he will take no pleasure in spreading the details abroad. If he is dishonest and impure-minded, he will see every one else in the light of his own evil thoughts, and will roll their shortcomings, real or imaginary, as sweet morsels under his tongue. In them he sees his own mind and character reflected as in a glass.

In one of his books Ian MacLaren tells of an old man who could always see good in everybody. No matter what was the charge brought against a man, no matter what was the common rumor of the common crowd, he could always bring up some good that the accused had done, and show his life in the best light. By nature and training that old man was an Advocate of God, a God's Advocate, whose business in life it was to speak good of men.

On the other hand there is always sure to be an Advocate Diabolus, a Devil's Advocate, whose business in life it seems to be to scrape up every possible accusation or charge against others.

In each case the advocate is reflecting his or her own mind. The holy-minded loves to tell something that is good; the unholy-minded is greedy to repeat that which is evil. And though the typical village gossip may be as ancient and as pure as a Vestal Virgin, the very nastiness of the stories she tells on others, proclaims to the world the uncleanness of her own mind. 'Out of the abundance of the heart, the mouth speaketh.'

The life we all see is pretty much the same life. The difference we see in it are caused by our different points of view and different eyes. Behind these are our different characters. In the men and women around us we see a reflection of ourselves. They reveal us ourselves as in a glass. The healthy-minded see a world of sunshine, and the morbid a world of mists and rain. The happy see laughter and the sorry see tears. The pure see happy, laughing youth and maidens, and the foul see the slaves of animal passions.

The world is a looking-glass in which we see mirrored, not only our own faces, but our very thoughts and characters. Take a good look at it, and say what face you see reflected there. Do you see a God's Advocate rejoicing to tell something good, or a Devil's Advocate revelling in some slander? Do you see a composite picture of many men and women honestly trying to do right; or another of men and women under a fair guise stealthily doing wrong? Whichever you see, it is your own face, your own thoughts and character reflected in the mirror of the world.

"To the pure all things are pure; but to them that are defiled and unbelieving nothing is pure."

"Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God."

JUNE

I knew that you were coming, June, I knew that you were coming!
Among the alders by the stream I heard a partridge drumming;
I heard a partridge drumming, June, a welcome with his wings,
And felt a softness in the air half Summer's and half Spring's.

I knew that you were nearing, June, I knew that you were nearing—
I saw it in the bursting buds of roses in the clearing;
The roses in the clearing, June, were blushing pink and red.
For they had heard upon the hills the echo of your tread.

I knew that you were coming, June, I knew that you were coming.
For every warbler in the wood a song of joy was humming.
I knew that you were here, June, I knew that you were here—
The fairy month, the merry month, the laughter of the year!
—Douglas Malloch.

ANYBODY CAN QUIT

The easiest thing to do with a job you don't like is to throw it down and run away from it. But it requires no brains to do that. Anybody can quit. It takes character and stamina to persist against odds.

We all enjoy swimming or floating with the current of popularity. Now and then a soul bolder than the rest attempts to stem the current and to make his way upstream. He finds it hard going and he cannot persuade anybody to go with him. He suffers the penalty that attaches to being a pioneer and an innovator. It would be easy to give over the struggle. But an indomitable spirit forbids to surrender.

An idle goodness is not effectual. Children are told to "be" good. There is not very much in merely being good.

The world does not bestow its gratitude or its rewards on those who quit. Its premiums are for those who are indomitable, those who keep going, those who try again. It is immensely cheered and heartened to renew the struggle when it sees someone who has every good excuse for giving up, refusing to surrender and going at it again with all his might.

We were put on the earth not to have everything come out our own way, but to work for the things we want; to get ahead by self-denial and sacrifice; to run a race with fortitude, and play a game in which the bruises and blows are more in evidence than the fun. Life is not pure joy for anyone; and if it were, it would not provide the preparatory schooling for the endless and boundless existence of the great hereafter.

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MASS MEETING

All Electors of the Provincial Riding of Macleod

are cordially invited to an
open meeting to be held in

THE TOWN HALL, MACLEOD

on Saturday Evening, July
2nd at 8 o'clock sharp, to be
addressed by the Provin-
cial Premier

Hon. Charles Stewart AND OTHER SPEAKERS

THE GOLDEN RULE

Some people are very insistent that the Golden Rule will not work in this hard world of ours, but so far as we have been able to size up those who are most insistent in saying so they are the people who have done very little indeed to make it work. A man ought not to say that this splendid Christian maxim is not working until he has spent a whole lifetime in honestly and faithfully trying to make it work. After he has done that we know that he will say that life is not worth anything at all unless a man sets the Golden Rule as his standard.

"What is required in our industrial life at present is a spiritual change," says one of the most successful captains of industry. And by spiritual change he says that he means no new code or system, but merely putting into practice a very old code—the Golden Rule. The business world has so long viewed things spiritual as the province of the Church, while really they belong quite as much in the market-place and on both sides of all questions of capital and labor. The Golden Rule is no untried theory, but the most practical of practices.

HOW TO SAVE

Two men were standing behind the chain on the front deck of a Revere Beach ferry boat. As usual a woman was throwing peanuts to the doves. One of the men was smoking a good cigar. The other asked:
"Do you always smoke 15 cent cigars?"
"Yes," was the reply, "or better ones."
"Have you always smoked?"
"Yes, since I was fifteen."
"Do you realize that if you had saved the money you have spent for tobacco you might be the owner of that yacht over there?"
"I don't know. Do you smoke?"
"No."
"Did you ever smoke?"
"No."
"Do you own that yacht over there?"
"No."
"Well, I do."

LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY

Some flowers there are that rear their heads on high,
The gorgeous products of a burning sky,
That rush upon the eye with garish bloom,
And make the senses drunk with high perfume.
Not such art then, sweet Lily of the Vale!
So lovely small and delicately pale,—
We might believe, if such fond faith were ours
As sees humanity in trees and flowers,
That thou wert once a maiden, meek and good,
That pined away beneath her native wood
For very fear of her own loveliness,
And died of love she never would confess.
—Hartley Coleridge.

LOCAL MARKETS

Below are given grain and produce market prices in Macleod, the grain quotations are those current up to 3 o'clock on Wednesday of each week and produce markets are Wednesday morning's quotations each week:

Grain

(Quotations by courtesy of J. J. Burke, manager Alberta Pacific Elevator Co., Macleod.)
(Prices Paid to Producers.)
Wheat, No. 1 Northern \$1.46
Wheat, No. 2 Northern 1.43
Oats26
Barley52
Rye 1.10
Wheat, track prices 1.74
Flax 1.40

Produce

(Quotations by courtesy of J. Sanderson, manager P. Burns Meat Market, Macleod.)
Beef, live \$.05—\$.06
Hogs, live, select08
Hogs, dressed12
Veal, dressed12
Mutton, dressed17
Turkeys30— .35

Fowl, live20
Chickens, live25
Chickens, dressed30
Eggs, cash25
Butter20

JOY

"If you wake up in the morning full of bright and happy thoughts, And begin to count the blessings in your cup,
Then glance into your mirror, and you will quickly see,
It's all because the corners of your mouth turn up.
Then take this little rhyme, remember all the time:
There's joy a-plenty in this world to fill life's silver cup
If you'll only keep the corners of your mouth turned up."

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AND MACLEOD WEEKLY NEWS
(Independent in Politics)

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THURSDAY, JUNE 23rd, 1921

SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE

One hundred and eighty years have come and gone since the Selkirk settlers dug through the tough sod of the prairie, on the banks of the Red River and, making what were little more than garden plots, seeded their first wheat; and in due time four quarts of that precious seed brought forth twelve bushels. The wheat thus garnered with a reaping hook and threshed with a flail was the beginning of agriculture on the great plains of the Canadian West.

These pioneers in prairie agriculture knew nothing of the soil or the climate, but after the scant soil of the hills from which they had come in Scotland the rich black soil of the Red River valley looked good to them, and they had faith that wheat would grow. Four years they toiled at the task. Their crops were eaten out by grasshoppers; they were destroyed by flood; they were parched with drought; they were bitten by frost; but the colonists persevered, the abundant

yields obtained when they did secure a crop keeping the spark of their faith alight.

Lately there convened in Winnipeg the first annual convention of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturalists; and there was probably a delegate with a B.S.A. degree for every year of the 108 since wheat was first planted on the banks of the Red River. These delegates were gathered within a stone's throw of the spot where that first tiny field was planted; they came from every province of the great Dominion, and from some of the state to the south. Their deliberations were presided over by the head of the University of British Columbia, the first University on the continent to have at its head a trained agriculturist. Among the delegates were included leaders in agricultural progress from all over Canada and one of the chief features of the gathering was a symposium on "Agricultural Policies," the discussion lead by the head of Canada's first Agricultural College, the Ontario Agricultural College of Guelph.

A century seems a long time to look forward to, but measured by the giant strides in agriculture which have been made, it seems almost incredible that so much can have been done in 100 years. Though much has been accomplished, still but a beginning has been made on what needs to be done, if this the most important industry in the whole world is to keep abreast of the demands upon it of the world's ever-growing population. The forming of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturalists is so manifestly a move in the right direction that it comes with a shock of surprise that it was not thought of sooner. The graduates of Macdonald College, St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, with whom the idea of the society originated, have not allowed the grass to grow under their feet, even though the production of two blades of grass where one grew before, was their primary business.

The twenty months which have elapsed since the plan was first given even a tentative discussion have seen marvelous development. There were five men on the organization committee; there are more than 120 members for every one of the original five. The society met and formally organized as a Dominion body at Ottawa last June. Today it has not only provincial organizations in eight out of the nine provinces of Canada and a moderate membership of ex-Canadians in the United States; but it has succeeded, the most difficult task of all, in interesting a publisher in the needs of a journal in which may appear, for the benefit of the Canadian public, many results of research work in agriculture, done by Canadians, but up to this year always published in technical journals in the south, that the society has been enabled to issue a very handsome monthly journal of its own called "Scientific Agriculture," the fifth number of which is just to hand. It is well edited, well illustrated and brimful of information and certainly must fill a long felt want with scientific agriculturists throughout the whole of Canada, for it has a French section in addition to the English.

It seems eminently fitting that the first annual meeting of the society should be held in Winnipeg, almost on the spot where the fertile plains of the last great West were dedicated to agriculture, and started on their mission of feeding the Empire. For assuredly these plains are already furnishing some of the greatest problems for the technical agriculturists to solve.

If from out the great unknown the spirits of the men who sowed the first wheat and the women who gathered it into their aprons, look down upon the scene of their former labors they must feel a glow of satisfaction in that their early efforts are today endorsed by so "great a cloud of witnesses."

THE CATTLE EMBARGO

The evidence of Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture, before the Cattle Embargo Commission in England appears to have been direct and emphatic. He directly countered the claim which has been put forward in England that the Canadian efforts to get the embargo removed are due to the loss of the United States market through recent tariff legislation at Washington. There has hardly been a year since the embargo was first put on which has not seen Canadian protests against it; and in 1917 when there were no signs of United States legislation barring our cattle from American markets the Canadian Prime Minister and his colleagues thought the matter urgent enough to bring up in the Imperial Conference. Upon that occasion they secured a promise which was promptly forgotten upon the con-

clusion of the war. Mr. Marshall's insistence that there had been a distinct breach of faith is entirely justified; there is nothing in the official record to support Lord Erskine's contention that the promise was conditional and therefore never became redeemable.

The special cable says that there was a somewhat belligerent tone about Mr. Marshall's evidence. This may not have been discreet but it is easily understandable. It has now been clearly shown that Canadian cattle have been kept out of Great Britain for nearly three decades by a combination of cattle breeders and graziers with the permanent staff of the Board of Agriculture for the purpose of protecting British interests against Canadian competition. The motive was economic; but it was disguised by a pretence that the object was to protect the native herds against disease from Canadian importations. Mr. Marshall made the telling point that when Uruguay embargoed British cattle for six months as a protection against disease the British Government objected to this period of time as being twice too long. But the embargo by Great Britain upon Canadian cattle, for the same reason, has been fifty-six times as long as that imposed by Uruguay.

The commission in its report will doubtless put an end to the excuses under which Canadian cattle have been kept out and to which Canada has taken exception. That it will recommend the admission of Canadian cattle is extremely improbable. It will probably give Canadian cattle a clean bill of health but report against their admission on the hoof on the ground that their competition with native cattle is not desired. It will be a plea for sheer stark protection in its simplest form; but it will have the merit of frankly acknowledging the motive that has been secretly operative for over a quarter of a century. If Great Britain should frankly declare for the exclusion of Canadian cattle upon protectionist grounds we do not see that Canada would have any grounds of protest beyond the fact that it could properly say that this policy ignores and destroys the promise given to Canada by the British Government four years ago. But on grounds of general policy it is clear that Great Britain has the same right to invoke protection against Canada that Canada has to discourage the importation of British goods by prohibitive tariff duties.

THE PIE MAKER

Woman is the only natural pie maker—in other words, the best all-round cook. Men do cook, of course. Occasionally one becomes expert. Many delude themselves into believing themselves adepts at it, particularly when the delights of camping blind them to the weaknesses of their own cuisine. But real cooks, the women, merely smile at this male complacency. By flattery they make their male companions believe themselves capable with the frying pan, merely to escape the drudgery of their home lives. Their attitude is like that of a father who praises the way his son splits wood—it's good training for the boy and welcome respite for dad.

From caveman days when the male's job was to go out with hammer and thong and slay for the family dinner and the wife's job to make the day's catch as palatable as her crude intelligence and cruder utensils permitted, down to the present when science comes to the aid of the cook and makes her calling a profession, it is the woman, not the man, who prepares the meals in tempting style and crowns her housewifery with pot and kettle. Exceptions to the rule are too few to alter the generality.

The man for war, the woman for domestic management; the man for aggression, the woman for the finer tasks involved in the partnership. Does this sound reactionary in these days of political equality and of industrial invasion by the "weaker" sex? Not at all. If man ever assumes pre-eminence in the pie making field we shall have a different kind of society than we now have.

Problems of arithmetic, economics, taxation, and disarmament enter insignificantly into consideration of Germany's relation to the world today. Her annual tribute to the Allies for the next two years is 2,000,000,000 gold marks. Having no appreciable army and navy to support, Germany is saving 1,800,000,000 gold marks annually. Her indemnity payments de-

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The Rhyming Optimist

AT EVENING

I always like the evening hour when shadows swiftly creep and every bee and bird and flower sinks tranquilly to sleep. Then with the ending of the day when all things go to rest, the children weary of their play and busy hands and feet are ready for repose, the baby eyes, so clear and sweet, like twin blue flowers close. So carefree and so safe they lie, nearing the gate of dreams wafted by tender lullaby on slumber's silent streams. I love to see the moon shine above the world's far rim, where stars like garlands wreath and twine and fleecy cloud-boats swim. I've always loved this quiet hour that comes at set of sun; but this is best of all its dower the sense of work well done! When wings of night are folding down and Nature calls to rest, how well to ask for no renown, just glad you've done your best. How well, when each day's race is run, to feel the sweet content that marks a full day's work well done, the minutes wisely spent! I love the cycle of the day, but still hold twilight best, the hour when sunlight dies away, the hour that brings me rest. But if the day has swiftly sped, useless and fruitless by, I cannot smile when light has fled from out the sunset sky. For this is most of all my gain: to know at set of sun, though day brought bliss or day brought pain, there's been a day's work done!

FOG BOUND

Who shall sing us a song of mist lifting,
Of the bows' wash and of the sails shifting,
Of the wheel's lurch and of the glass falling,
Of the deck's tilt and the leadman calling?

Who shall sing of the fog-hung beaches,
Of the white moon's glare on surf-bound reaches,
Of the sheets' song and the yards' swaying,
Of the pale stars and the dawn's gray-ling?

MARRIAGE

Marriage is a partnership based upon mutual affection and trust between a man and woman. All bones of contention that arise during the course of wedded life should be settled at the time when each should state their viewpoint on the subject in question. If this were done, perfect understanding would come to both, and family rows would never arise; as otherwise both feel aggrieved and imagine the other one is in the wrong. Consideration must be shown by both, and if the husband or wife imagine that he or she is not being treated right by their mate, they should always put themselves in the other one's place and then see if their imagination is not at fault, as they must not forget that everybody has their own thoughts and will. The above philosophy I have deduced from my own married life of only six months, and my home-life runs smooth and unbroken, proving that to be happily married is a blessing.

It requires a woman to appreciate her own hat, according to a Paris modiste. She will find plenty of American husbands on the first of every month to agree with her.

Improved Seed

The Dominion Department of Agriculture, through the Seed Branch, works in active co-operation with the provinces in the matter of improving grain and field seeds. Money is provided to pay prizes in standing field crop competition, at seed fairs and provincial seed exhibitions, and in combined seed crops and cleaned seed competitions. The last named is a recent introduction. It has two distinct phases, the first consisting of a standing field crop competition and the second of threshed and cleaned seed in which the seed produced from the fields of the first phase is judged in the granary of the competitor.

The competitions must have at least fifteen entries in each and the foundation seed used must be of approved origin. The minimum quantities of cleaned seed that competitors must be prepared to submit to qualify for awards are: wheat, barley, peas, buckwheat and corn each 100 bushels, oats 200 bushels, field beans 25 bushels, clovers and timothy 15 bushels, and potatoes 150 bushels. The awards, except in the case of potatoes, are made on a basis of 65 per cent on the bin score and 35 per cent on the field score. In the case of potatoes the method is reversed, the award being based on 35 per cent on the bin score and 65 per cent on the field score. All agricultural associations are eligible to conduct these competitions, provided the association entering does not conduct a field crop competition in the same season with the same kind of crop. To the prize money under subvention agreement the Dominion subscribes \$200 in each instance and the province \$100.

SOMETIMES

Sometimes I think the things we see
Are shadows of the things to be
That what we plan we build,
That every hope that had been
crossed,
That every dream we thought was
lost,
In Heaven shall be fulfilled.

"SICAMI"

I ain't very strong for religion, or the stuff that those parson chaps shoot. And I don't pay much heed to that Paradise place, where you plays on a harp or a flute. But there's one thing that gets me a-guessin', why I'm never a-scared to die—
Sure I'll tell you the reason Old Timer, that is, if you wants to know why?
Now Sicami was a black little cayuse, his name was the Blackfoot for black, And I was the first livin' critter, that had thrown a leg 'cross his back. Wild as old Nick when I got him, and believe me he gave me some ride. But his badness was only his bluffin', he was white as the whitest inside. I'd whisper him all of my secrets, and he'd whiney him troubles to me, There was something so different about him, he was more like a human you see.
And many's the time I been busted, when rustlin' has been cussedly tough, But never a whimper from Sicami, whether the goin' was easy or rough.

I'd been hittin' her up one evening, in town with a bunch of the boys, And I comes out a ravin' and cussin', just raisin' a deuce of a noise. I gets on the back of my cayuse, and heads for the home trail alright, Me sittin' there reelin' and swearin', I'll never forget that night. We comes to the bridge at Mac's Crossing, when old Sic refuses to cross, And me just crazed with poison, starts spurrrin' and beatin' the boss. But never a move did he make man, and I gets more crazy at that. And I finally hauls out my shooter, and kills him as dead as a rat.

Then I can't tell yer what happened, 'twas daylight the next thing I knew, And there by my side was old Sicami, in death he was just as true. He had me tight with his teeth by the collar, on the edge of a roarin' ravine. For the floods had washed out the crossin', God knows how near death I had been.

It just smashed me up all to pieces, as I realised what I had done. I'd killed the best pal and companion I had, and again I handled my gun. I was raisin' it up to my brain box, and just had the gun right in line. When Sicami raises his head up, and lets out a peculiar whine.

It stopped my rash net, and the wonderful thing, whenever I starts goin' wrong, The old boss comes up afore me, and commences a-whinnyin' strong. And if there is such a place as that Heaven? Soon two of us there you will see Old Sicami—and me.

CHAS. K. UNDERWOOD.

Carrying coals to Newcastle seems easy when compared to carrying golf to Scotland.

There is no good in arguing with the inevitable. The only argument available with an east wind is to put on your overcoat.—Lowell.

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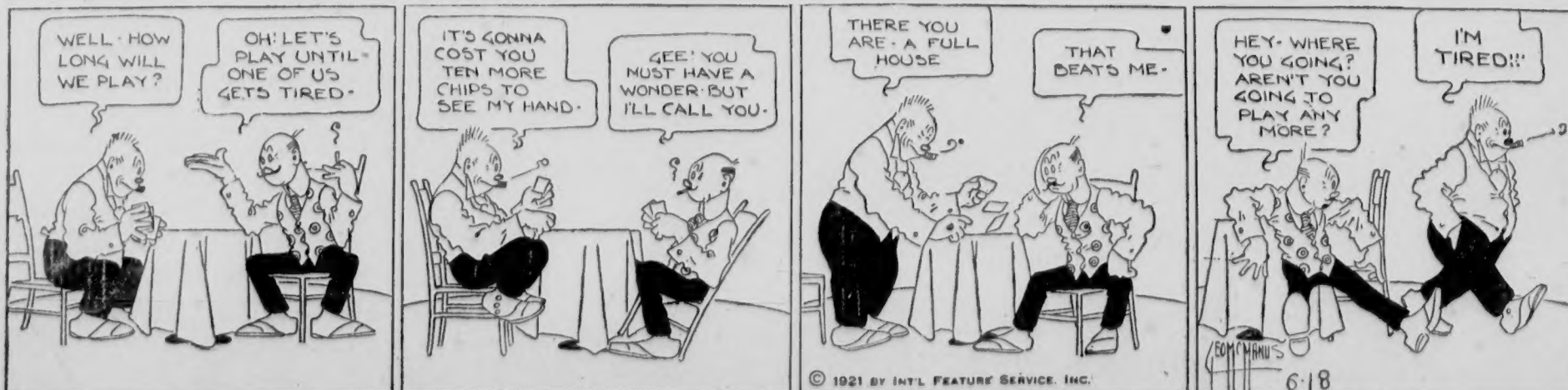
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BRINGING UP FATHER



By G. McManus

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Something new in tops for Camisoles and Night Gowns.

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MISS A. M. WILSON

HOME, HEALTH and BEAUTY

The Unusual In Undies

If you are going away to camp for the summer or perhaps to a bungalow at the shore where there is little laundry help, you will need some simple underwear. Recently, I found some unusual bits of underwear tucked away in a tiny shop, and they were so simple anyone could make them at home. Elaborate silk undergarments require much care to keep them in good condition, and unless one has the time and inclination to launder them, they should not be taken away on the vacation.

Lavender and white checked gingham blossomed forth as a dainty combination for warm days. The top was a bandeau brassiere effect, serving two purposes at once, and suspended from lavender ribbons at the shoulders. This part of the garment was double to strengthen it, and was attached to a circular skirt. The fastening was found under the left side.

Pink and white checked gingham makes practical little bloomers or step-ins, and is easily tubbed. Blue and white is pretty and so are the checks in green and white.

French voile is cool and makes dainty envelope chemises. Rose and white striped voile was used to fashion a lovely model, topped with flat banding and rose ribbon, and shoulder straps of the same.

The tinted cotton crepe material that is being shown requires no ironing, and is dandy for rough and ready wear. Just the thing if you upland your summer in a tent. Undervests, that fall considerably below the hips, are finished with straps of the material hemstitched to place. With this one wears bloomers of the crepe and finds the outfit very comfortable. This attractive crepe comes in pale lemon, light blue, pink, orchid and green. It is also offered in white and navy for children's garments.

The athletic underwear for women boasts of no frills and is excellent for sports wear. It is tailored on manish lines, yet is cut to fit the figure with no binding or cutting. You should see it in the shops before purchasing your summer undies.

Striped seersucker will stand any amount of tubbing and requires no pressing, and is therefore excellent for summer days while playing tennis or golf, or under the riding suit.

To Iron Easily

There are still a great many women who do their own laundry work, especially the ironing, and many who do not have either the gasoline pressure flatiron or the electric one. The old-fashioned sad iron—all iron—is easier to use, makes a heavier pressure, and is preferred to the patent irons with wooden handles, that seem to fit loosely. Having all four sorts of irons mentioned and having discarded all but the electric, experience has taught a few things. For the common sad iron a holder made with an asbestos lining is greatly to be desired, also a holder cut oval instead of square, as the corners of a square holder are very apt to get against the hot iron and sear. Common beeswax, or paraffin, or the usual ironing wax are desirable, and common salt sprinkled on a paper makes a good scour for the iron that does not seem to run smoothly or that is somewhat gummed up with starch. It is amazing what rubbing the iron with beeswax will do. A woman I know had an ironing board made quite long, and quite tapering, the smaller end being small enough to iron little dresses on, and the larger ones could easily be slipped further down on the same board. A very small board is used for pressing skirt waists, and saves getting the big board out for small work. Old woolen blankets make good padding for the ironing board, and some even advocate cotton batting, but in this case it must need be kept very firmly in place. Heavy unbleached sheeting makes the best covers for the final. These may be made to exactly fit the board, and be drawn on like an open end pillow case, and if such are used either side

of the ironing board is available for use, having the seams that do the fitting on the edges. We have also used the patent ironing cloth holders, and they are good, but with these the board cannot very well be placed flat on a table, unless several folds of paper or cloth are placed under it, as the fasteners tend to scratch and mar. A table or wide board made on purpose for flat ironing is much better than the common ironing board, as it offers so much more surface and a wider sweep to the iron.

There is a good deal in the way clothes are dried, and hung on the line and folded, about their being easily ironed. In fact, there is a wide difference even in material about being easily ironed. Common household aprons and kitchen dresses made of the best quality of percale iron much easier than those made of gingham. Linen, while rather thick, gives a good ironing surface. There are a few general things that can be left unironed, if folded from the line, and if well hung in the first place. Cotton crepes, so much used for underwear, look much better if hung up dripping wet. Crepe dresses and wool sweaters may be dried over a coat hanger, but even so we have found that a little pressing along seams gives a much more finished look to the outer garments.

It is a great saving in ironing to hang the clothes smoothly and to fold them as they are taken from the line; it often chances that more wrinkles are made in the clothes by crowding promiscuously in a basket unfolded than can be ironed out in a good while. In summer if clothes are left hanging until the dew falls, nearly all are damp enough for smooth ironing. Fold from the line just as they are to be folded when finished, and lay flat in the basket. Table linen, if left on the line overnight, in summer is nearly always ideally damp for ironing, otherwise it needs a good deal of sprinkling; some people wet half a table cloth in hot water, wring as dry as possible and then fold the undampened part in this wet surface. Iron linen straightway of goods. Circular table clothes have been entirely stretched out of shape by improper ironing, and once stretched shapeless it is difficult to bring them back to shape again.

Linen is the one thing, next to starched clothes, that needs perfect ironing. It must be ironed dry, and to do this it will need ironing all over on the wrong side, and at least once all over on the right side, besides the various ironings when folding. Light weight linen irons easily, but it also muzzes up quickly; spots go right through it and a light weight cloth needs laundering oftener than a heavy weight.

Hearth, Glow And Homespun

(By Polly Peele.)

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FINDING OUT

In spite of all the benefits of age and experience there are certain advantages, provided one has common sense and a little general experience, in coming at things new and fresh. And it is the same with housewifery as with anything else. The very newness of it shows to the newcomer in the field aspects that the seasoned housewife may miss. And if the newcomer come from some business or profession, she is apt to find many general principles which have guided her heretofore quite applicable in her new sphere. Then, too, the new housewife gets whole bushels of advice from these said seasoned housewives, tries out much of it, selecting what will fit her own particular menage, and discards the rest. But during this process she gains, if she be at all a resourceful and discriminating person, many valuable rules for the conduct of her household along those lines best suited to its own individual character.

One of the things I have found is that rubber gloves are both perishable and clumsy, but that rubber

finger stalls slipped over the first finger and the thumb of the right hand give almost as much protection and can be replaced very cheaply when worn out. In peeling potatoes, apples and the like, it is, after all, chiefly the thumb and index finger that suffer.

The Nicest Neighbor assures me that jelly keeps better on the pantry shelf than in the fruit cellar and that it isn't necessary to put rich jams in the basement.

A short towel with a loop of tape at one end, by which to hang it on a hook, is better for the kitchen, I think, than a roller towel, and involves less laundry. If you put a loop at each end you can reverse the towel when one end is soiled. The Nicest Neighbor, who has a twelve-year-old son keeps soap and towel by the wash tubs in the basement for him. He has a work-bench down there, in a bright window, where he does carpentry and experiments with chemicals, batteries and such things as boys love. There is no wash room on the ground floor, and, when called to meals, he was always running to wash in the kitchen, just when the serving of soup or roast made matters particularly critical there. Now he washes before he comes up.

Pongee silk should be ironed dry. It is the easiest thing in the world to iron then.

Narrow pleatings edging the collars and cuffs of blouses can be more easily ironed if pulled as nearly as possible into the right shape while they are still damp.

A bar of ordinary laundry soap shaved thin and doiled with a little water and a handful of soda, may be put into the boiler at night with soiled clothes and enough cold water to cover them. More cold water, enough to fill the boiler, may be added in the morning and the clothes boiled. This is a method that takes much of the weariness out of wash day. If you have a laundress she will get through the washing much more quickly if you follow this method and have the clothes boiling when she arrives.

TWO POEMS

When Wordsworth was writing that great poem which is the story of his poetical education and apprenticeship to Nature, he extracted two fragments "as not wanted there," and printed them separately. One was about the boy, not himself, known well to every cliff and island of Windermere, who was an expert at whistling through his fingers. On summer evenings he would call to the owls, and they would answer him across the lake, the antiphonal halloo and loud echoes making in poetic phrase "a wild concourse of joyous din." And that all that aggregation of sound might fall pleasantly on the night, if the listener were at a safe distance from each report and echo of report; like the sound of the soaring gull or the far-marching bagpipes. Too near, it would be an awful din. But the owls would cease replying; and then, baffling the whistler's skill, a silence through which, while listening for more hootings, there was carried far into the heart of the boy the music of mountain torrents so distinct always when night comes on; and all the lovely landscape would enter unawares his mind. These impressions of Nature in childhood, if they are cherished, bring their sure reward, even to old age.

The other poem, "Nutting," is more personal. In it the poet recalls one heavenly day of many such in his boyhood, as he sallied forth, bound for the woods with a nutting crook in his hand. When he had penetrated to a nook as yet unvisited were the hazel trees were hung with tempting clusters, he stood awhile and "eyed the banquet," then sat among the late flowers, or lay with cheek on the mossy-floored, smooth stones and listened to the murmurs of sparkling waters and sighing branches. He was alone. The poem describes everything in that peninsula of virgin wood. But suddenly the destructive and acquisitive passions in every boy alive were quickened within him:

"Then up I rose,
And dragged to earth both branch and bough, with crash
And merciless ravage."

And everything growing there, "deformed and sullied, gave up its quiet being." And the lad, Wordsworth, with all his loot of hazel nuts, was as suddenly smitten with a sense of pain when he saw the intruding sky through the mutilated trees. The grown man turns the memory into an appeal for the protection of wild trees. "With gentle hand touch," he adds in beseeching mood, "for there is a spirit in the woods."

This is a poem that ought to be learned by heart in the schools. For, in these days of Hawthorne bloom, there is a thing which we deplore. It is to see a train of bicycles bowling by, everyone laden with branches full of blossoms that, even from the living trees, fall so soon. Sometimes it is a motor car bearing a wealth of the vandal's spoil. And we have a vision of the little white petals falling, falling, with that rough handling, and we hear the crashing of the branches white with May, as they are wantonly torn from the so slender parent trunk. We ought to preserve everything of beauty in the shape of a tree, especially a wild tree that flowers in the early spring. That, for beauty's sake, aye, and for old sake's sake in this prairie land. Besides, it is a comforting conceit to many and a profound belief to the few, that there is a spirit in Nature.

Paris corset makers are starving, 'tis said, and they want men to wear "stays" for the sake of the industry. We're a good natured sex, taking us by and large, but in this case we believe a little starvation will do the Paris corset makers good.

In The Dublin Mountains

The road is long and rocky, and like Christina Rossetti's, "winds uphill all the way," but it is a memorable road, a road that brings pleasures of sight and scent at every turn. How lightly one walks among those Irish hills, the fine bracing air bringing elasticity to the step and cheerfulness to the aspect. What wonder if song breaks from the lips as one treads those winding paths with honeysuckle and briar to right and left in the hedges, and the voice of the brook joining the song of the birds in gratitude.

The changefulness of the hills is their chief charm. Every day spent in tramping the hilly road brings a different experience. One day the hills are a mist of gray-blue shadow, distant, elusive, mysterious; another day they shine out full of gay colors and clear-cut outlines. Again they rise up in lofty grandeur as though to cleave the sky in majesty; but all ways they are beautiful, alluring, enchanting.

There is an old Irish poem, entitled "Droighnean Donn" (The Blackthorn) which might be a description of the mountain road.

By road and by river the wild birds sing,
O'er mountain and valley the dewy leaves spring,
The gay flowers are shining, gilt o'er by the sun,
And fairest of all shines the Droighnean Donn.

The hills are beloved by all the poets. Turn over the pages of any anthology of Irish poetry and you will hardly find one without some reference to the "green hill-side," "the lake in the hills where the wild-tree swings," "the hill of the throstle," and those "gold tips with dawn."

Even the poets have not forgotten the more material charms to be found among the Dublin hills, the "butter and the cream" that await the pedestrian when he has climbed for four hours, and every hour has sharpened his appetite.

The little farmhouse stands back from the road with a stony path leading up to the green door, with the pleasant air of bustle that always surrounds the house that provides for the refreshment of the wanderer.

What at home in city street ever tasted so nice as that farm bread and butter by the open window of the farmhouse in the hills, where between each bite one can look out on the golden-brown glories of the bracken, and further still see Dublin, veiled in gray haze beside the curving bay?

The eldest girl of the family is busy chasing the black-eyed baby from the doorway, where he stands, finger in mouth, agape upon the stranger.

"Lave the gentleman be, now," we hear the chiding tones, and "Be off wid ye now, Michael Joseph!"

Michael Joseph makes his way down the garden path, wobbling unsteadily—for with him walking is still a novel and somewhat uncertain accomplishment—and proceeds to poke a fat finger through the gate.

"I do be spendin' all me time civilizin' that child," says Mary Bridget, as she replenishes the pot.

The meal over, one bids au revoir to the farmhouse and Mary Bridget. The shadows of night are falling and the thousand scents of wood and moss and countryside are rising as one walks down the path that twists and twines among the glens of the Dublin hills.

A WORLD OF LOVERS

O God, our glory, joy, and life,
Our ever-present peace!
From sin and sickness, want and strife,

In Thee we find relief.
And death we conquer hour by hour.
In Thine own image filled with power.

That image, Lord, is all of man.

His mortal vesture wrought
Upon the loom of nothingness
Is known therein for naught.

Thus error fails, and Truth uncovers
A heaven on earth, a world of lovers!

—Christian Science Monitor.

THE TWO FLAGS

The eyes that follow thee, old Flag,
are fond,

A western heart leaps up thy folds
to greet,

A Saxon's eyes confess the sacred
bond

As England's standard flutters
down the street,

With its red for love, and its white
for law,

And its blue for the hopes that our
fathers saw—

of a larger liberty.

O, holy flags, bright with one house-
hold glow,

Together light the highway of our
God

Till the dear cross of Christ to men
shall show

That stripes and stars both mark
the path he trod,

With their red for love, and their
white for law,

And their blue for the hopes that our
fathers saw—

of a larger liberty.

The long march of the nations shall
be led

By these two flags—till war and
tumult cease

Along the happy highway where shall
tread

The brotherhood of labor and of
peace,

With their red for love and their
white for law,

And their blue for the hope that our
fathers saw—

of a larger liberty.

—Francis E. Willard.



Fry's Iced Cocoa

RECIPE: Keep on hand a syrup made up of one half cup of FRY'S Cocoa, one cup of sugar, one cup of warm water. Stir until smooth. Then boil for 5 minutes—chill and add one half teaspoonful of Vanilla Extract. To serve, allow two tablespoonfuls of this syrup to a glass with a little chopped ice and fill with cold milk. Stir well.

Try this cooling, delightful FRY drink. You'll want it often.



RATHWELL RIPPLES

Last Sunday's service, an annual affair held by the farmers' organization, was held in the Rathwell School House. A large number attended. Mr. Crossen, a gentleman from Macleod, preached a very interesting and appropriate sermon suitable to the occasion.

Cut worms are said to be doing a great deal of damage to the growing crops in certain parts of the district, but much more serious is the damage being done by the grasshoppers, which for the first time since farming was begun in this part have appeared in incredibly large numbers. They appear to have hatched out on the roads and headlands, where they remained for but a short time when an invasion of the grain fields took place. The damage they have since done is astonishing, the growing grain disappearing as if by magic.

The local improvement district has installed a machine for turning out poisoned bait in large quantities, which is being distributed to farmers whose fields are being destroyed by

these pests. The poisoned dope works fine, but as the insects are in unbelievable numbers it looks as if it will be necessary to continue the use of the poisoned bait during the entire growing season, which will be an expensive proceeding if such should prove to be the case.

Rain is badly needed. I understand that prayers for rain were offered up in the churches on Sunday. So far the result of these prayers has been nil. But as hope springs eternal in the human breast, we are hoping that Jupiter Pluvius will not wholly forsake us and that rain will fall before this item appears in print.

Summerfallowing is being gone on with but it is reported the soil is becoming very dry.

Mr. Wm. Marlowe has a new baby-grand in his home. It is a girl and appeared about two weeks ago. Congratulations.

A large acreage is being sown to flax this season.

A government grading machine is at work on the highway leading to

the mountains. There is considerable traffic over this trail at the present time and the traveling public will appreciate the improvement being made.

WEATHER DIARY, 1920

(Report by W. J. Ryan)

June 16, Wednesday—Bright and calm; light shower rain p.m.
June 17, Thursday—Bright a.m.; light west wind; rained during night.
June 18, Friday—Shadows; light showers rain in town, heavy in the south country.
June 19, Saturday—Cloudy a.m.; ground quite moist after rain.
June 20, Sunday—Bright and warm, calm.
June 21, Monday—Bright and calm; 75 in shade; high wind during night; cut worms bad.
June 22, Tuesday—Bright and calm cut worms bad.

The American Therapeutic Society wants no limit placed on the amount of alcohol a doctor can prescribe. There are other sections of society even more eager that the doctor should have this privilege.

Cutting The Corners Off The High Prices

RICHARDSON'S

Crash Price SALE Continues

Friday - SPECIALS - Saturday

Boys' Bathing Suits95	Boys' Tennis Shoes	\$1.25
\$20.00 Tweed Suits	\$15.45	Men's Panama Hats	\$3.25
Men's Light Underwear60	\$25.00 Tweed Suits	\$17.95
Men's Boater Hats95	\$3.50 Men's Blue Railroad Shirts	\$2.25
\$30.00 Worsted Suits	\$24.45	Men's Bathing Suits	\$1.55
\$3.50 Overalls	\$2.35	Men's Sport Shirts, white and colored	\$1.95
\$5.00 Men's Pants	\$3.75	\$2.00 Men's B. V. D. Combina- tions	\$1.45
\$4.00 Men's Hats	\$1.95	\$1.25 Boys' Shirts	95c

R. H. Richardson

THE HOME OF GOOD GOODS CHEAP

CALGARY
EXHIBITION

A Few Special Features

JUNE 30 TO
JULY 8

Calgary Exhibition PROGRAM

MASSED FESTIVAL CHOIR of 200 voices, accompanied by thirty-piece orchestra.

GRAND FIREWORKS DISPLAY including reproduction of "The Naval Battle of Dover."

HORSE AND AUTO RACES on afternoon programs. Horse Races July 1, 2, 4, 5; Auto races July 6, 7.

LIVE STOCK AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITS of the best products of Western Canada.

Special Rates on all Railways

E. J. DEWEY,
President.

E. L. RICHARDSON,
Manager.

JUNE 30 TO
JULY 8

ENTRIES CLOSE JUNE 16

CALGARY
EXHIBITION

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY TOWN OF MACLEOD

COUNCIL

Mayor—J. L. Fawcett.
Councillors—Alex McLeod, R. J. E. Gardiner, F. Morris, A. McDonald, F. Thewlis, R. T. McNichol.
Secretary-Treasurer—E. Forster Brown.

Council meets first and third Mondays every month in the Town Hall.

Committees

Finance—McNichol, Thewlis, Morris.
Police—McLeod, McNichol and Gardiner.
Fire—Morris, Gardiner and Thewlis.
Water and light—Gardiner, McLeod, McDonald.
Sanitation—Thewlis, McDonald, McNichol.
Health Board—J. L. Fawcett, Vernon Pearson, R. D. McNay, A. T. Leather and A. Young.
Superintendent-Engineer—Vernon Pearson, residence phone 104.
Second Engineers—Frank Seymour and M. Hill.
Town Electrician—C. B. Holmes—night trouble phone 259.
Chief of Police—J. K. Ridley.
Fire Chief—Wesley Shield.

Member of Provincial Parliament—Geo. Skelding.
Clerk of Supreme and District Court—A. B. McDonald.
Deputy Clerk—Miss L. Thomas.
Justice of the Peace—T. H. Stedman, W. A. Day.
Provincial Police Magistrate—Major Burrell.
Provincial Police—Corp. Watt.
Crown Prosecutor—J. W. McDonald.
Coroner—A. F. Grady.
Medical Health Officer—Dr. S. J. Kirk.
Registrar of Vital Statistics—A. F. Grady.
Local Agent Government Telephone—W. E. Kope.

MACLEOD HOSPITAL BOARD

J. D. Matheson, chairman; E. F. Brown, R. D. McNay, A. D. Ferguson, Rev. J. Kennedy, Rev. W. A. Lewis, Rev. J. Osborne, R. T. McNichol, F. Morris, C. W. Stevens, A. F. Grady, R. J. E. Gardiner, J. W. Moreash, J. L. Fawcett, A. T. Leather, H. M. Smith, Rev. J. W. Merrick, C. A. Mercer, W. Embury.

MACLEOD AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

President—H. Mackintosh.
1st vice-president—C. Hamersley.
2nd vice-president—J. Horner.
Secretary-treasurer—R. J. E. Gardiner.

PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD

Chairman—R. T. McNichol.
Trustees—J. L. Fawcett, W. A. Day, R. W. Stewart, H. L. Lile.
Secretary-Treasurer—E. Forster Brown.

SEPARATE SCHOOL BOARD

Chairman—T. H. Stedman.
Trustees—M. Gallagher, M. Jordan, J. J. Burke.
Secretary-treasurer—J. Ryan.

Inspector for the Macleod Inspectorate—J. H. Hutchinson, Macleod.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Macleod Detachment staff officers: Commanding Officer, Inspector J. A. McDonald. Inspector W. J. Lindsay, Inspector Howard Townsend, Serjt-Major W. Armour, Serjts. J. A. Webb and J. A. Allen.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES

G. W. V. A.
Club rooms on 24th St., below the Silver Grill.
President—T. W. Whitefoot.
1st Vice-President—S. Metre.
2nd Vice-President—G. L. Pollard.
Secretary—C. P. McGladery.
Committee—W. Walsh, P. Roberts, W. Whitworth, W. Hoodless, J. Ridley, C. Cowan, J. Buckwell, J. S. Lambert and V. R. Baker.

GREAT WAR NEXT-OF-KIN ASSOCIATION (Macleod Branch)

President—Mrs. A. Watson.
Vice-President—Mrs. T. Mackintosh.
Secretary—Mrs. V. R. Baker.
Executive—Mrs. J. Allan, Mrs. J. Baird, Mrs. S. Baker, Mrs. S. Lewis,

Mrs. Dowson, Mrs. W. V. Price, Mrs. Horsburg.
Meetings as per advertisement.

A. F. & A. M.

Alberta Lodge No. 3
Masonic Hall over Union Bank
W.M.—C. W. McKinnon.
Secretary—Rev. W. J. Merrick.
Meets on the third Wednesday of each month.

ROYAL ARCH MASONS

Bekah Chapter No. 7.
Grand Chapter of Alberta.
1st Principal—F. Morris.
Secretary—John Allen (Sergt.)
Meets 1st Tuesday in the month.

I. O. O. F.

Mountain View Lodge No. 4.
N.G.—Herman St. George.
V.G.—W. Fleming.
Recording Secretary—R. W. Russell.

REBEKAH LODGE

Mountain View Lodge No. 23.
N.G.—Mrs. R. J. E. Gardiner.
V.G.—Mrs. J. A. MacMillan.
Secretary—Miss A. M. Wilson.
Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in Oddfellows' Hall.

L. O. L.

Macleod L.O.L. No. 1818
Master—Rev. W. A. Lewis.
Secretary—James Freeman.
Meets the first Monday in Oddfellows' Hall, 3rd Avenue.
sell P.G.
Financial Secretary—R. W. Stewart.
Meets every Thursday in Oddfellows Hall on Third Avenue.

U. F. A.

Macleod Local 852
President—H. Mackintosh.
Secretary—D. H. Shield.
Meets first Saturday in the Town Hall.

W. C. T. U.

President—Mrs. E. P. Brown.
Secretary—Mrs. R. J. E. Gardiner.
Meets on first Thursday in the month as announced.

BRIGHT MUNICIPAL DISTRICT No. 69

Councillors—T. Murphy, Evelyn; T. Bailey, Ardenville; Robt. Carroll, Macleod; R. B. McNab, Macleod; John Stienhoff, Macleod; Fred Wood, Macleod.
Secretary-treasurer—H. W. Bright.
Council meets 1st Saturday, Municipal Offices, 24th St., Macleod.

CHURCH DIRECTORY

CHRIST CHURCH, MACLEOD (Anglican)

Every Sunday, 8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
1st and 3rd Sundays, 11 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
2nd, 4th and 5th Sundays, 11 a.m.—Matins and Litany.
Every Sunday, 7:30 p.m., Evensong.
Intercession Service every Thursday at 7:30 p.m.
Sunday School every Sunday at 2:30 p.m.
W. A. regular meeting 1st Monday in the month. Secretary, Mrs. C. W. E. Gardiner.
W. J. Merrick, M.A., Rector.
Phone 60.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Pastor—Rev. J. Kennedy, Phone 152.
Mr. Sparks, Choir Leader.
Miss Watson, Organist.
Sundays—Morning service, 11 a.m. Evening service, 7:30 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Class, 2:30 p.m.
Monday—Ladies' Aid in church of rooms, 3 p.m. (1st Monday of month, regular meeting).
Wednesday—Prayer meeting, 8 p.m.
Friday—Choir Practice, 8 p.m.
Women's Missionary Society (regular meeting second Tuesday of each month at 4 p.m.)
Junior Mission Band (third Tuesday of every month).

CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS MACLEOD

Rev. J. Osborne, Pastor.
Sunday Services—Low Mass at 8:30 a.m. High Mass and sermon at 10:30 a.m. Sunday School at 2:30

p.m. Devotions and Benediction at 7:30 p.m.

SALVATION ARMY

3rd Avenue.
Lieut. R. Battersby.
Sunday Services—Holiness meeting, 11 a.m. Sunday School, 3 p.m. Salvation meeting, 7:30 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday—Public meeting, 8 p.m.
Thursday—Band of Love Sewing Class, 4:15.
Saturday—Girl Guards, 3:30.

METHODIST CHURCH

Pastor—Rev. W. A. Lewis, B. A.
Sunday School Supt., Dr. Kirk; Recording Secretary, A. Young; Choir Leader, J. T. Doney; Organist, Miss J. White; Envelope Steward, A. R. McFadden; Junior Choir Leader, E. Demer; Organist, Miss E. Thewlis; President Ladies' Aid, Mrs. C. Rose; President W. M. S., Mrs. P. Brooks. Leader of Boys' Work, S. Collis.
Sunday—Worship at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday School at 2:30 p.m. Monday—Young People's Meeting at 8 p.m. Mission Band at 4:15 p.m. Tuesday—Ladies' Aid, first Tuesday of Month, 4 p.m. Women's Missionary Society, 2nd Tuesday of every month at 4 p.m.
Wednesday—Prayer Meeting at 8 p.m.
Thursday—Mission Circle, 8 p.m. 2nd Thursday of every month.
Friday—Young People's Choir Practice 7 p.m. Senior Choir Practice 8 p.m.
"The People's Church." Everybody welcome.

ONLY THE BEST IS GOOD ENOUGH

"The best and only the best at any price." This is the motto of a well-known business house, the proprietors of which think more of their reputation than they do of making more profit on cheaper articles. They deal only in the best, and as a result they get the trade of the best people. Every customer knows that he will get square treatment at this house without any question.

I know a young man who is so impressed with his own importance, who has such an exalted opinion of himself, that he doesn't think it necessary to take pains with his work, or to be very exacting or thorough. He seems to think that things are coming his way, but by what law of philosophy no one can tell. He has never yet done anything which has attracted much attention except from himself.

Now, mediocrity which does not take pains in a pretty bad way, so far as the prospect for doing anything unusual is concerned. I have always found that it is doing things to a finish that counts. Thoroughness is a sign of unusual ability. The mediocre man, the weaklings, as a rule, do not take pains; they are not thorough, and their work has to be done over and over again.

Whether you are the head of a large business house or only an employee, the same rule holds good: "Only the best is good enough."
The habit of incompleteness, of never doing things quite right; the habit of accepting inferiority from ourselves, instead of always striving for the best and the highest, is fatal to all worth-while success. The inspiration of work well done spurs us to further endeavor, gives us a satisfaction which nothing else can give. When we can say "Amen," to a piece of work we have finished; when we can say, "There, that is the best I can do, I have stamped my character, I have risked my reputation on that!" then we have done something of genuine value.

TRIFLES

Some time ago, in Illinois, a man and his friendly neighbor got into a dispute regarding a cellar trapdoor. One wanted it open, the other wanted it closed. This altercation led to a murder.

Almost daily, somewhere, terrible tragedies are occurring, the result of some seemingly trifling incident or remark. Many people ignore the weight of little things and the fact that seemingly trifles often lead to big things, even to catastrophes. It seems a little thing, perhaps, to lose one's temper; but it may mean a murder or a body maimed for life.

Don't call a thing little until you know the results that come from it. There are buildings in this country where a raindrop which falls on one side of the house runs into the St.



Kill them all, and the germs too. 10c a packet at Druggists, Grocers and General Stores.

Lawrence River, and another separated by a gentle breeze, falls on the other side and enters a river far removed. A stone at the mouth of a stream has often determined the direction of a river. A tiny rivulet may develop into an Amazon River. The stealing of a loaf of bread may end in the electric chair.

"Think naught a trifle, though it small appear;
Small sands the mountains, moments make the year,
And trifles, life."

Every day is a little life; and our whole life but a day repeated. Those that dare lose a day are dangerously prodigal; those that misspend it, desperate. What is the happiness of your life made of? Little courtesies, little kindnesses, pleasant words, genial smiles, a friendly letter, good wishes, and good deeds.

FIRE PREVENTION HINTS FOR SMOKERS

Don't drop FIRE when you smoke in the woods, nor throw it out along the road. Keep the forests!

Matches, pipe coals, cigar stubs, and cigarette ends start many forest fires. BE CAREFUL! Don't start a fire in the woods when you begin or end your smoke! Be sure your match, cigarette or pipe is out.

YOUR CO-OPERATION in order to keep down forest fires is asked. Break your match in two. Knock out your pipe ashes into your hand. Don't drop a burning cigarette.

FOREST FIRES cost millions a year. Don't start one.

South Macleod Irrigation District

NOTICE

IN TOWNSHIP 7, RANGE 24, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

Those portions of the north west quarter of section 19 and the south west quarter of section 30 situated on the left bank of the Belly River.

IN TOWNSHIP 7, RANGE 25, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

Those portions of the west half and north east quarter of section 2 situated on the left bank of the Belly River; all of sections 3 to 10 inclusive; those portions of sections 11, 12, and 13 situated on the left bank of the Belly River; all of sections 14 to 23 inclusive; that portion of section 24 situated on the left bank of the Belly River; all of sections 25 to 29 inclusive; the north east quarter of section 31; the south half and north east quarter of section 32; all of sections 33 and 34 inclusive; that portion of section 35 situated on the left bank of the Belly River.

IN TOWNSHIP 7, RANGE 26, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

The south east quarter of section 1.

IN TOWNSHIP 8, RANGE 24, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

The north half of section 31; that portion of the north half of section 32 situated on the left bank of the Belly River; and that portion of section 33 situated on the left bank of the Belly River.

IN TOWNSHIP 8, RANGE 25, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

That portion of section 2 situated on the left bank of the Belly River; all of sections 3 to 5 inclusive; the east half of section 6; the north half and south east quarter of section 7; all of sections 8 to 10 inclusive; the south half and north west quarter of section 22; all of sections 23 to 30 inclusive; the unsubdivided portion of section 31; all of sections 32 to 34 inclusive; the north half of section 35; and the north half of section 36.

IN TOWNSHIP 8, RANGE 26, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

The north east quarter of section 13; the north east quarter of section 14; the north west quarter of section 15; the north half of section 16; the north half of section 17; all of sections 18 to 21 inclusive; the south half and north west quarter of section 22; all of sections 23 to 30 inclusive; the unsubdivided portion of section 31; the north half of section 32; and the north half of section 36.

IN TOWNSHIP 9, RANGE 23, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

That portion of the north west quarter of section 17 situated on the left bank of the Belly River; that portion of section 18 situated on the left bank of the Belly River; all of section 19; those portions of the south west quarter of section 20, the north west quarter of section 20 situated on the left bank of the Belly River; that portion of the west half of section 21 situated on the left bank of the Belly River; that portion of the north west quarter of section 27

situated on the left bank of the Belly River and the right bank of the Oldman River; those portions of the south west quarter of section 28 and the north east quarter of section 28 situated on the left bank of the Belly River; the north west quarter of section 28; all of sections 29 and 30; that portion of the south half of section 31 situated on the right bank of the Oldman River; the north east quarter of section 31 and that portion of section 32 situated on the right bank of the Oldman River and those portions of the south west quarter of section 33, the east half of section 33 and the south west quarter of section 34 situated on the right bank of the Oldman River.

IN TOWNSHIP 9, RANGE 24, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

That portion of the north half of section 3 situated on the left bank of the Belly River; that portion of section 4 situated on the left bank of the Belly River; all of sections 5 to 7 inclusive; the south half of section 8; all of section 9; those portions of sections 10, 11, 14, and 15 situated on the left bank of the Belly River; the south half and north east quarter of section 16; the west half of section 17; all of sections 18 to 20 inclusive; the east half of section 22; all of section 23; that portion of section 24 situated on the left bank of the Belly River; all of section 25; the south half and north east quarter of section 26; the south east quarter of section 27; the south west quarter of section 28; the south half and north west quarter of section 29; all of section 30 and the west half of section 31.

IN TOWNSHIP 9, RANGE 25, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

All of sections 1 to 5 inclusive; the unsubdivided portion of the south half of section 6; all of sections 8 to 14 inclusive; that portion of section 17 situated on the right bank of the Oldman River; the unsubdivided portion of the south half of section 18 situated on the right bank of the Oldman River; the south half of section 20; the south east quarter of section 22; all of sections 23 and 24; the north half and southwest quarter of section 25; all of section 26; the south half of section 27; the south half of section 35 and all of section 36.

IN TOWNSHIP 9, RANGE 26, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

The south east quarter of section 1; the south half of section 2; that portion of the west half of section 4 situated on the right bank of the Oldman River; those portions of the south half of section 5 and the south east quarter of section 6 situated on the right bank of the Oldman River.

CHAS. STEWART,
Acting Minister of Public Works.
18th June, 1921.

A. R. McFADDEN,
R. T. McNICHOL,
Committee representing the petitioners.

Reach & Co.

WE ALWAYS HAVE BARGAINS TO OFFER YOU—

Our window display of youths' and boys' Canvas Balmorals, leather sole with heel, at positively cost price. Then the women's high Canvas Lace Boots with rubber heel is less than cost. Men's Canvas Balmorals are offered 20 per cent. off. The merchants, after three strenuous years of hard luck with the farmers and diminution of profits, is not in a position to get the new goods that many of you want. Especially as the Hudson Bay Co. is out of competition our capital is mostly in the books and on the shelves with goods that you do not immediately want. We cannot blame you for sending to a Department House. In fact we have often advised you to do so, but have asked you to see if you cannot buy from us first. It often happens that you can do so, although the articles are not exactly what you wanted. Remember we divide our profits with you. It is impossible, with the high cost of goods and living, to get the percentage of profits that was necessary to run a successful business in the past.

Reach & Co.

FINEST JOB PRINTING — THE MACLEOD TIMES DOES IT

Men's Work Shoes OR SALE

made on the U.S. Army Last
AT A LOW PRICE

First class shoe repairs. Hand sewn oak soles, etc.

W. K. MACKIE

(Next Town Hall)



Men's Ready - To - Wear CLOTHING

Rain Coats and Suits

**20 Per Cent.
Discount**

This is a Bona-fide Sale. I Need the Money.

J. W. MOREASH

CLEANING — PRESSING — DYEING

Service Garage

REPAIR SERVICE UNEXCELLED

ALL WORK GUARANTEED—PRICES REASONABLE

Everything For Your Car

TIRES, TUBES, AUTO ACCESSORIES

TIRES AT NEWLY REDUCED PRICES

OILS AND GREASES — POLARINE, MONOGRAM,

VEEOL AND FRENCH AUTO

AGENTS FOR DODGE, STUDEBAKER AND CHEVOLET CARS

Cockshutt Farm Machinery

IRRIGATION PUMPS — MARTIN DITCHERS — WINDMILLS — PUMP-JACKS — CREAM SEPARATORS — MILKING MACHINES — GENCO AND ALAMO FARM LIGHTING PLANTS.

PROMPT SERVICE IN REPAIRS AND PARTS

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FREE AIR — AUTO LIVERY — OPEN DAY AND NIGHT

CURRENT EMPRESS THEATRE ATTRACTIONS

"BARBARY COAST" OF "FRISCO"
PICTURED IN LATEST HART
FILM

Underworld District Chosen as Locale of Photoplay "The Cradle of Courage"

The unforgettable underworld district of San Francisco, known specifically as the "Barbary Coast," has been the locale for many a motion picture story, but never before, it is claimed, has it afforded a more striking background than in "The Cradle of Courage," William S. Hart's new Paramount Picture, which comes to the Empress Theatre next Monday and Tuesday.

Frederick Bradbury, who wrote the story from which the picture was adapted by Lambert Hillyer, who also directed, is familiar with the haunts of the underworld in the Golden Gate City and has depicted faithfully the strange by-falls where the derelicts of the Pacific Coast have their habitat.

These scenes have likewise been wonderfully portrayed in the picture, and some of the exteriors and interiors are far above the average in motion picture settings. Mr. Hart has a virile role, which differs from his western types, and proves his unmistakable versatility.

As a reformed crook who turns policeman, the part portrayed by Mr. Hart offers him abundant opportunities for the display of his mimetic skill. The usual Hart thrills abound and the action does not drag for an instant. Ann Little is his leading woman.

"FIVE POINTS" BUILT FOR FILM

Slums of 1870 Reconstructed for First Original Story by Gertrude Atherton for Goldwyn

The search for faithful representation of historical localities in the motion pictures has led the Goldwyn organization to build an entire section of New York City as it appeared in an earlier day for some of the scenes of Gertrude Atherton's first original screen story, "Don't Neglect Your Wife!" In this photoplay, which will be shown at the Empress Theatre, for two days, commencing Friday, the script called for much of the action to take place in the old "Five Points" section of New York. At the present time this is a prosperous manufacturing centre where five streets come together to form the heart of a star. Formerly, however, the place was a thieves' rendezvous, and the houses were broken down frame hovels with underground passages and secret hiding places. A thief, once he reached Five Points, was safe from pursuers.

The film reconstruction of the scenes was made from several photographs obtained from the New York Historical Society. From these, Mr. Cedric Gibbons, the Goldwyn art director, made drawings showing the location of the different buildings.

ANN LITTLE A GIRL
OF UNDERWORLD IN
NEW HART PICTURE

Popular Paramount Leading Woman Well Cast in "The Cradle of Courage"

Ann Little, who has appeared in many Paramount Pictures in the past and who has a host of admirers among patrons of the cinema, will appear in the leading feminine role in "The Cradle of Courage," William S. Hart's newest Paramount Picture, which will be seen at the Empress Theatre for two days beginning Monday next.

Miss Little is a typical western actress, but in this particular instance she does not play a role of that character but is, instead, cast as a girl who is the adopted daughter of a gang leader in the underworld of San Francisco. She is said to have given one of her best characterizations, evidencing the possession of more than ordinary dramatic ability.

This picture was adapted from a story by Frederick Bradbury by Lambert Hillyer, who also directed it. Mr. Hart appears as a policeman—a part that is distinctly different than any portrayed by him heretofore and one to which he does full justice.

The novelty of seeing the western star in a policeman's cap and uniform should in itself prove sufficiently striking to attract attention. In addition to Miss Little, the cast includes Thomas Santschi, Gertrude Claire and other well known screen players.

"DON'T NEGLECT YOUR WIFE"

In the latest Eminent Authors production, which is the first original screen story written by Gertrude Atherton, patrons of the Empress Theatre, where "Don't Neglect Your Wife!" will be shown for two days, beginning Friday, will find the true story of an unusual situation that occurred in the social circles of San Francisco which concerned the love of a successful writer and editor, Langdon Masters, for the neglected wife of Dr. Howard Talbot, an aristocrat from the South. The pair renounced ever seeing each other again when they discovered they were in love, but the neglected husband, aroused at last, demands that Masters abandon his promising newspaper career and leave San Francisco. He accepts the sentence and drifts to New York's notorious "Five Points," where he is saved from utter degradation to a life of usefulness by Mrs. Talbot, after her husband had divorced her for running away from him.

An all-star cast, including Mabel Julienne Scott, Lewis S. Stone, Charles Clary, Kate Lester, Darrell Foss, Richard Tucker, R. D. MacLean, Arthur Hoyt and Josephine Crowell, gives an excellent interpretation of this remarkable story by Mrs. Atherton. Wallace Worsley directed it.

HEIGHO! HART FANS!

Popular Star to be Seen Here in "The Cradle of Courage"

Heigho! William S. Hart fans! This popular Paramount star is a crook, soldier, policeman and respected citizen by turns in "The Cradle of Courage," his latest Paramount photoplay which will be shown at the Empress Theatre on Monday and Tuesday next.

Mr. Hart has the role of "Square" Kelly, a safecracker of San Francisco who is reformed after two years service with the American troops in "the cradle of courage" in France. He becomes a policeman, brings his former accomplices in crime to justice and wins the love of a pretty girl. The story is exceedingly dramatic and the theme appealing, so that there is not a dull moment throughout the development of the story.

One of the best fist fights in which Mr. Hart has been seen in many moons occurs in this photoplay when he battles with and vanquishes a gang leader portrayed by Thomas Santschi. This is only one of many exciting scenes that make "The Cradle of Courage" the equal of "The Toll Gate" which Mr. Hart deemed his best picture to date. It is a complete departure from his recent western dramas, but it is none the less effective on that account.

The support is strong in every respect. Ann Little plays opposite the star.

Bobbie and His Pa

By William F. Kirk

There was a terrible storm outside of our house last night and we were all on the inside looking out at the storm and Pa and Well, sed Pa, I have got a good noshon to walk out in that storm like old Kink Leer, sed Pa, & deefy them elly-mints, sed Pa.

Rubbish, sed Ma, you know you are going to remain in the wane you are, inside looking out, sed Ma.

I doant know, sed Pa. Ever since I was a littel shaver, sed Pa, I have had a longing for to be outside in a grato storm, sed Pa. There is something wild in my spirit, sed Pa, wich calls out to the storm.

Wow, sed Ma, sumtimes I am almost afrade of you, you look so savidge, sed Ma. You look rite now as if yu cud eet a thunderbolt, sed Ma.

I guess that must be the old Viking blood in me, sed Pa. Part of our famby can be traced back to them old sea rovers, sed Pa.

I believe part of yure famby has been traced back to everything, sed Ma. What a marvyus famby. Well, sed Ma, if you feel that you have to go out in the storm, sed Ma, you mite go out & reef the top-sail awnings up staves, sed Ma, they are rattling in the gale, sed Ma. Avast, there, sed Ma.

Aye, aye, sed Pa, but I doant think this wud be the proper time to fix them awnings. It is bad for awnings to rinkle them up in a rain storm, sed Pa. Wate till the clouds roll by, dearest, sed Pa. Wate till the butifal Ranebow shines out, sed Pa.

You are certingly a deer old bluffer, sed Ma.

Me a bluffer? sed Pa. Why, sed Pa, that is the last naim in the world I ever expected for to hear from yure Coril lips, sed Pa. Ma, just to imagin that you, wich knows me so well, wud call me a bluffer, sed Pa.

In many ways you bluff, sed Ma. Sumtimes in every man's life comes the time to bluff, sed Ma, & 9 times out of 10, sed Ma, that is the time they propose for marridge, sed Ma. The deer ladies never bluff, do thay, sed Pa.

Ever & ever so seldom, sed Ma. Ha, ha, sed Pa. Bobbie, sed Pa to me, Bobbie, doant let yure mother mis-leed you in this matter, sed Pa. Wen you grow a littel older, Bobbie, sed Pa, you will meet sum Fluffey Riffles, sed Pa, & you will fall hed over heels in luv, sed Pa. Doant let yourself be bluffed, Bobbie, sed Pa, or it will be Custer's last stand for you, sed Pa.

I doant know what to think about gitting married, but I have got a lknz time yet.

SERVICES ST. ANDREWS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

11 a.m.—"Paul before Agrippa."
7:30 p.m.—Philip and the Lord High Treasurer of Candace.

2:30 p.m.—A Royal Patriotic Service. Programme by the Sunday School scholars. Speaker, Miss Muir.

Trail Rangers Mon. evening 7 p.m.
Tuxis Boys Friday evening 7 p.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
LAKE WINDEMERE CAMP

For Your Summer Vacation

The moderate-priced bungalow camp on the sandy beaches of Lake Windemere. Enjoy bathing, boating, riding on mountain ponies to great canyons and glaciers, golf, motoring, and fishing, then in the evening dancing in the Community Hall.

Full particulars from Canadian Pacific Railway Ticket Agents, or

J. E. Proctor,
Dist. Passenger Agent,
Calgary

JAPAN, KOREA AND—

The close relationship between Britain and Japan has caused a great deal of paper talk for and against; in the gossip of clubs and political circles. The result of such has formed ample scope for many conversations and heated debates. They say at this stage of the game Germany who was a menace has been placed on the list of nations crippled for many years to come. The prior objective for Britain's and Japan's alliance was to offset any eastern trouble caused by German influence. The question arises—where is the powerful weapon that will threaten British and Japanese interests in Eastern Asia. Some say, none, so far as we see at present, America feels somewhat shaky due to British Alliance with Japan. Is it this; why this fear. That nasty little terrier Yap seems to be the basis for controversy on this all important East and West alliance.

The natural result of this will be an up-to-date naval program with these powers which will involve an expenditure bordering on alarm, diverting finance along one line opposite to commercial developments of natural resources and business interests. Supremacy of the sea will be the ambitious goal of the United States, very soothing to national pride and keep its pulse regular, but does this bid fair to make it a nation of world-wide power because of her present lack of foreign interest and foothold on foreign soil. It is a question if the ball can be put through such a goal for many years to come, as it is a matter of life and death to win out along such lines.

Should this be the ideal for America? Decidedly no!

Japan in the east is too strong a factor to be brushed to the one side if Yap is retained or given up. There are certainly other factors vastly more important than this. It is the vast commercial interest in Asia, Eastern Asia and the northern countries of this central ridge of vast dimensions. True, America politely left the Conference Chamber when international politics and mandates were discussed and no amount of offers of friendship have been extended to win her back, yet still of no avail at present only to sit tight at home and cause a controversy over Yap.

The sooner she returns to this up-to-date way of settling international affairs the better for her and all concerned; more particularly for the world's peace.

Japan bids fair to be a great commercial nation with wonderful facilities at her disposal and ready markets of immense returns at her front door. Therefore the United States should centre her attention on commercialism in the East, Japanese merchants have purchased all the rich productive parts of the Hawaiian Island, already cwinng nearly all the rich sugar plantations, outbidding American and English interests. The South Seas Islands are dotted with the cream of Japan's commercial men, all tending to bring in a Japanese influence and probable domination. Eastern Siberia is a marvellous wheat belt for Japan, is the slogan as yet unsounded, but nevertheless too true. With Vladivostok as a port we can forecast it to become the "Liverpool" or "New York" of that far flung part of the world. Already she has a foothold in that rich undeveloped southern country of Manchuria with a numerically strong type of coolies for cheap labor. Mongolia feels the pressure of Japan's hand already. With a network of railways in this vast region this means untold financial returns for Japan. California is a gold mine for Japanese merchants, who, by the way, hold large real estate interests in this state, not leaving out other parts of America.

That thick-set, tight little nation is strong and developing along lines which cause fear not only in the business world of America, but also in Britain. Therefore, eyes off Yap, and set to work and build up a strong commercial cable between these two Anglo-Saxon speaking countries.

Japan is not a desirable nation for world-wide supremacy. We see the effect of corrupt methods already in Korea and other places. The protest of the Koreans was smothered; massacres of Korean Christians, already a martyred nation for high ideals, causes uneasiness in Canada today.

Backed by rich financial returns to enhance their position with a naval program superior to other nations, rather let us watch Constantinople, the entrance into the Balkan States, Southern Siberia and East and North of the Himalayan Mountains. This all year open port will become a beehive of industry in the coming years of the British Empire and America. Concentrate our attention on this gateway into the north and east with its marvellous network of prospective railways reaching even down to the Persian Gulf and tapping vast rich date-growing territories, prospective cotton holdings and oil wells.

The British Empire and America have capital to push enterprise. We have the ocean routes with no over-

head charges of rolling stock. Our flags can fly to the breeze along these direct routes and find a harbor at Constantinople with extensive railway systems awaiting our cargoes. It would be the opening of a new era of understanding twixt the English speaking races of Britain and America and to see we have open ports for their raw material; also an international business relationship with these countries will foster confidence between us.

The mote Yap is in America's eye when the beam is in Japan's eye and the question is which is of the most importance. Surely not Yap, but Constantinople, the gateway for high commerce and high finance for the British Empire and America. For these two up-to-date powers can outbid Japan by far, so far that she will be out of breath to catch them, if we only keep united. Therefore united we stand, with the result that it will not be Japan and—

THE REAL WINNER

There is no need for waiting until July 2 to ascertain who is to be the real winner of the Carpenter-Dempsey bout. It will not be Dempsey notwithstanding the fact that the sportsmen like him to a tune of 20 to 1. Equally clear is it that it will not be Carpenter or even Tex Rickard, the promoter.

Uncle Sam, despite his general lack of familiarity with the gloves, will emerge from the contest the big winner and perhaps the least liked of those participating in the spoils. The promoters' agreement commits them to payment of \$300,000 and \$200,000 to Dempsey and Carpenter respectively. For themselves they hope to reap a clean \$100,000.

But next March when income returns for the current year are filed Uncle Sam will dip into the Dempsey quota and take out the modest sum of \$161,270. Carpenter will retain for himself after the government gets its share but \$93,334. A comparable lump will be exacted by the government from the promoters, to say nothing of the 10 per cent. amusement tax exacted both by the federal government and the state of New Jersey. The total government revenues from the encounter will be on the basis of this calculation fall but little below half a million dollars.

Of course no one is interested in the material side of this encounter. The income from it is nothing but an incident in the important process of determining whether Jack Dempsey is a better man than Georges Carpenter. It is fitting, however, that Uncle Sam should have his just share of the incident, if there be one. He needs the money.

BUT MY FANCY'S FOR DEEP WATER

So I rambled on through dockland, but I couldn't seem to find

Out of all the craft I saw there just the one to please my mind;

There were tramps and there were tankers, there were freighters large and small,

There were concrete ships and stand- and ships and motor ships and all.

And of the blessed shooting-match the one I liked the best.

Was a saucy topsail schooner from some harbor in the West.

She was neat and she was pretty as a country lass should be,

And the girl's name on her counter seemed to suit her to a T;

You could almost smell the roses, almost see the red and green

Of the Devon plough and pasture where her home port must have been,

And I'll swear her blocks were creaking in a kind of Devon drawl—

Oh, she took my fancy rarely—but I left her after all!

For it's well enough, is coasting, when the summer days are long,

And the summer hours slip by you just as sweetly as a song,

When you catch the scent of clover blowing to you off the shore,

And there's scarce a ripple breaking from the Land's End to the Nore;

But I like a bit more sea-noon when the short dark days come in,

So I sighed and shook my head—"Fare you well, my dear," I said, "You're a bit too fond of soundings, lass, for me,

Oh, you're Devon's own dear daughter—but my fancy's for deep water,

And I think I'll set a course for open sea."

—C. Fox-Smith.

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—C. Fox-Smith.

DOCTOR'S CRUSADE AGAINST THE HOUSE FLY

Eight hundred Bronx physicians recently joined Dr. Arthur J. O'Leary, Health Officer of the Bronx, in a crusade against flies for the elimination of diphtheria and other contagious diseases.—New York Times.

Joe's 'DANDER-JAZZ' Does It

ERADICATES DANDRUFF AND BEAUTIFIES THE HAIR
J. P. Rankin REX BARBER SHOP Macleod

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Russell for correct glasses.

W. K. Mackie for work shoes.

Bedding out plants at the K. A. Y.

Lemire will mend your boys' boots.

Get your new sport shirts from J. T. Marks.

A new shipment of Voile and Gingham Dresse at Barkers.

Get your preserving fruits from the Cozy Corner Fruit Store.

Special dance on Dominion Day in G.W.V.A. Hall.

The Service Garage for prompt service in repairs and parts.

A. T. Leather, Real Estate and Loans.

Read the Municipal Water Dept. Ad. re the Water By-Law.

Moth Bags—90c to \$1.50—at R. D. McNay's.

Read Town of Macleod advertisement re electricity—it is interesting.

Go to J. T. Doney, jeweler, for wrist watches—also general lines.

Hail Insurance sold right in right companies by Geo. H. Scougall.

Funeral Director and Embalmer—Phone 218.—Geo. McFarquhar.

Great West Saddlery—Harness, Trunks, Valises.

Best equipment and Service—The Silver Grill.

Billy Wilkinson, Auto Livery—Phone 215 or 105.

Massey-Harris Farm Implements—R. J. E. Gardiner.

For spring battery overhauling go to W. O. Hoodless.

Drawing and Transfer Work done promptly—H. H. Young.

Retreading—work guaranteed—Macleod Vulcanizing works.

Don't miss the Crash Price Sale of Gents' Furnishings at R. H. Richardson's.

Reach and Co. are offering some attractive bargains in shoes, silk hosiery and infant's wear.

Go to E. Grant to get your painting and decorating done—213—18th St., Macleod.

Stand Off Flouring Mills do gristling the year round. Hutterite Mills—Stand Off.

John F. Canning's White Wyand Get busy if you want hatching eggs

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MR. AND MRS. MACLEOD

Do you realize the importance of a good, clean, honest, reliable newspaper in your home? Try the Lethbridge Daily Herald and see if it does not stand the test of the most critical judgment. Delivered every day at your door by:

HUGH McFADDEN, Phone 195

LOCAL AND PERSONAL NEWS**A THOUGHT FOR TODAY**

Be optimistic—even a mule can't kick and go ahead at the same time.

Mrs. J. D. Matheson will not receive on Friday or again this season.

Mrs. (Rev.) A. D. Richard, of Medicine Hat, is visiting Mrs. Adams for the week-end.

A. F. Grady informs The Times it was in error last week in stating that he had resigned as coroner and states he is still on the job.

C. Parks, formerly of Macleod, now of Gleichen, was in town this week renewing old acquaintances.

J. D. Matheson, F. Morris and F. Seymour motored to Barons on business Wednesday afternoon last.

This week Mrs. O. C. Edwards goes to Edmonton to give an address at the meeting of the Provincial Women's Institutes.

Sunday, June 26th: Holy Communion and Matins 11 a.m.; Evensong at 7.30 p.m. Ven. Archdeacon Hayes of Calgary, will preach at both services.

Mr. and Mrs. Parker Reid and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Pearson, of Disbury, motored through Macleod Wednesday en route to visit the Mormon Temple at Cardston.

The Macleod Local Council was represented at the Annual Meeting of the National Council, held in Calgary, by Mrs. O. C. Edwards, Mrs. Peterson, Mrs. Reid and Mrs. Fraser.

Hon. Charles Stewart, Provincial Premier and other speakers will address a public meeting in the Town Hall, Macleod on Saturday evening, July 2nd, at 8 o'clock sharp. A cordial invitation to attend is extended to electors of the riding.

Sunday, June 26th, will close the pastorate of Rev. W. A. Lewis at Macleod. Mr. Lewis says he will not be able to make a personal call on all his friends before leaving, and he would like to meet them on Sunday in order to shake hands with them and say goodbye.

In reporting the proceedings of the National Council of Women which met in Calgary, from the 9th to the 17th of this month, the Calgary Herald says: "The most constructive and by all odds the most important report that has so far been presented to the meeting was that of the standing committee on laws given by the national convener, Mrs. O. C. Edwards, of Macleod. The facts contained therein would, if published in pamphlet form, make a valuable reference book for all women's organizations interested in legislation for the benefit of women and children. At the close of Mrs. Edwards' report Mrs. Carpenter, of Toronto, moved a vote of thanks to the convener, expressing appreciation of the amount of time and thought that had been expended in the preparation of this report."

NICE LINE OF SEMI-PORCELAIN CUPS AND SAUCERS IN HALF-DOZEN LOTS JUST ARRIVED.

SEE THEM

JOHN T. DONEY

which was seconded by Dr. Stowe Gullen.

J. Hicks was a visitor to Nanton last Friday on legal business.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Ridley, on Sunday, June 19th, at Macleod, a son.

Ashley Grier, of Parkland, was a business visitor in Macleod during the past week.

J. Long, manager of the Bank of Hamilton at Granum, was a Macleod visitor last Friday.

Mrs. W. G. Andrews and daughter Lillian, visited friends in Lethbridge during the past week.

R. Whipple, accompanied by Mrs. E. Whipple and Mrs. R. J. E. Gardiner, visited Lethbridge on Tuesday.

Mrs. C. C. Rhodes, of Claresholm, was the guest of Miss A. M. Wilson and Mrs. Tripp during the past week.

At the regular semi-monthly council meeting held last Monday evening little was done except routine business. The Medical Health Officer's report showed the town to be free from infectious diseases.

J. W. Moreash has now fully recovered from his recent illness and is again accommodating his many patrons in his particular line of tailoring, who are pleased that misfortune has moved its camp off his trail.

Mrs. Teddy Cummings underwent an operation at Macleod Hospital on Tuesday of this week and her many friends will be pleased to hear she is progressing favorably towards recovery.

The Catholic Church card party and dance on Tuesday evening was a decided success from every viewpoint and afforded a few hours of pleasant social intercourse to the many who availed themselves of the opportunity to attend.

The regular meeting of the Women's Institute was held at the home of Mrs. R. W. Russell on Tuesday, June 21, with 12 members present. After the reading of the minutes the feasibility of erecting swings in some central place for the amusement of the little folk during the holidays, was discussed; also the lecture to be given by Miss Jackson of Claresholm on "Textile Buying," which is to be demonstrated as well, in the Town Hall on July 9th. Mrs. Russell then read a very interesting and instructive paper on "Great and Good Women of Canada," after which the meeting closed with singing the National Anthem.

From information to hand it appears that A. R. McFadden and R. T. McNicol are to be congratulated on the outcome of their trip to Albion Ridge on the occasion of the official opening of the L. N. Irrigation Work, on which occasion they interviewed Premier Stewart and Mr. Charlesworth, chairman of the Irrigation Commission, setting forth to them the urgency of immediate action toward the progress of the South Macleod Irrigation District. The representatives were listened to and assurance given Messrs. McNicol and McFadden that every effort to facilitate the work would be made—which pledge has been carried out as shown

D. M. LEYDEN
Funeral Director & Embalmer

Orders left with the K.A.Y. Realty Co. will be promptly attended to

Day Calls—Phone 269.
Night Calls—Phone 14.

by the authority received here Wednesday to go on with preliminary steps in advertising necessary to the vote.

School League Baseball

The Bronks won the Russell Cup, winning eight games out of the thirteen games played.

There was a great improvement in the playing all through the schedule and most of the games were exceptionally good—close scores and good playing.

With the start this season has given the boys, next year's league games ought to be extra good.

The lineup of the Bronks was: A. Webb, Capt.; S. Brooks, J. Rothney; O. Kirk, R. Webb, R. Townsend, A. Swinerton, A. McLean, W. Hamilton.

TENDERS

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon of Monday, July 4th, for the purchase of the log building, situated on the west half of lot 20, north 24th street (opposite Town Hall) Macleod.

This is the burned building lately occupied by Messrs. Baker & Hartley, as a Butcher Shop.

Building must be removed within ten days from date of purchase.

E. FORSTER BROWN,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Town of Macleod.

NOTICE

Parents having children who will reach the age of six years on or before the 1st day of October, and who wish them to commence school at the full term, are requested to notify the undersigned, by the 15th July.

School will open on Monday, 29th August, and all children commencing in the Primary Class, must be present sometime during the first week.

E. FORSTER BROWN,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Macleod Public School.

Suggestion Worthy Of Consideration

The Times omitted from its report on the Royal Grain Inquiry Board last week one phase of Mayor Favett's suggestion which is worthy of very careful consideration. It is as follows:—

Cost of Production

It is apparent to every person that no article can be produced at less than cost without the producer ultimately being forced out of business. Manufacturers of say machinery and boots control their own marketing to the extent at least that they have individual travellers going over the country offering the goods for sale, and their price is fixed at the actual cost of the manufacture and sale plus a reasonable profit and so as soon as the manufacturer finds he cannot sell at that price his factory is closed pending change of conditions.

The farmers engaged in the manufacture of wheat ordinarily called production are so vast in their numbers and circumstances under which wheat is raised by individuals and the

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GEO. H. SCOUGALL

REAL ESTATE AGENT
MACLEOD — ALBERTA

quantities prohibit any attempt to market under any system such as a manufacturer uses.

The particular goods he manufactures, namely wheat, is of prime importance to the world, manufacture of all other articles to a greater or less extent could be dispensed with, but a world calamity is in sight if the farmer stops this production, and yet stop he must unless he is able to receive for the goods the cost of production plus a reasonable profit. Owing to the nature of the goods produced it at once becomes apparent that the government of any country is essentially interested and production must go on and profit in production must continue.

I suggest to this Board as a possible remedy, perhaps not feasible, but anyway a suggestion that the government should make an annual inquiry in the three Prairie Provinces say in June or July of each year as to the average cost of production of wheat in each province for that year and that a minimum price should be arbitrarily fixed by the government at which the commodity should be sold, which price would be fixed at the actual cost of production per bushel plus a reasonable profit. This average might be reached by an enquiry from some fifty or seventy-five prominent farmers in each province in each year and the average at which they were producing taken as the average.

If in any one year the crop had to be sold below the average price fixed, the Dominion Government would pay the difference, reimbursing itself out of the first year when the crop sold above the average. This would have one very cogent advantage, it would throw broadcast before the farmer the very great benefit of reducing his cost of production, and at once stabilize and stimulate wheat production.

Rev. W. H. Day Going To Pincher Creek

A change has been made in the stationing of Methodist ministers in the Macleod District. Rev. J. D. Taylor, who was appointed to Fishburn will remain there and Rev. W. H. Day is moving to Fishburn with headquarters at Pincher Creek.

Mr. Day has just returned from the districts and reports that crop conditions from Pincher to Waterton were never better, scarcely any damage either by cutworms or grasshoppers. There was a splendid rain last Thursday and all kinds of grain crops are in first-class condition. Timothy hay is a little shorter than usual but there is an abundance of wild hay. Mr. Day's last Sunday in the South Macleod District will be June 26th.

ROADWORK**NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS**

Sealed bids will be received by the Minister of Public Works at 10 o'clock a.m. at his office Parliament Buildings, Edmonton, on Wednesday, July 6th, 1921, and at that time publicly opened for the construction of a new road through the Rock Slide, the same being part of road near Frank, Alberta.

Plans and specifications are on file in the Office of the Deputy Minister of Public Works, Parliament Bldgs., Edmonton, and in the office of the District Engineer at Lethbridge and the office of Public Works, Calgary. Any additional information may be secured from the Deputy Minister of Public Works, Edmonton.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

Cash or certified check for 5% of amount of Tender made payable to The Deputy Minister of Public Works, Alberta, must accompany each bid, as evidence of good faith, and as a guarantee that if awarded Contract, the bidder will execute the Contract and give Bond as required.

J. D. ROBERTSON,
Deputy Minister of Public Works,
Parliament Buildings,
Edmonton, Alta.

Dated at Edmonton this 9th Day of June, 1921. 15-2t

The Cosy Corner Ice Cream Parlor

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ICE CREAM - FRUIT - CANDIES
S. BAKER — Manager

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Farewell Banquet and Presentation to Rev. W. A. Lewis at Pearce

On Friday evening the School House at Pearce was filled with the church people of the community when a most sumptuous banquet was served in honor of Rev. W. A. and Mrs. Lewis.

There was a short program. Mr. Tersteeg occupied the chair. The first item was a hymn by the congregation, followed by a song from Fanny Schulten; recitation, May Koole; song, Hattie Vanderburgh; recitation, Mrs. P. Koole; song, Bessie Leuwrick; song, Misses Tersteeg; chorus by the children. Rev. Lewis was presented with a pencil and quite a substantial purse and Mrs. J. Griffin gave a very appropriate address. Mr. Lewis replied in behalf of himself and Mrs. Lewis, after which all sat down to partake of the banquet.

Pearce is one of those few communities where the church has been able to unite the various nationalities and creeds into one well attended religious service.

THE DEATH OF MRS. TOWNSEND

A sad death occurred in Lethbridge on Saturday evening when Mrs. Townsend, aged 42, wife of Inspector Townsend of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at Macleod, passed away in a Lethbridge hospital, where she had been brought from Macleod when serious illness threatened. A sad feature of Mrs. Townsend's death is that she leaves a family of six children besides her husband to mourn her. Interment was made on Monday in the Macleod cemetery. Supt. Pennefather and others from "K" division headquarters, as well as a fully representative attendance from the Macleod Division R.C.M.P. and many civilian mourners attended the funeral.

Rev. Lewis Will Preach Farewell Sermon Sunday

On next Sabbath evening Rev. W. A. Lewis, B.A., Pastor of the Methodist Church, will preach his farewell sermon after four years work here, this being his second term of like duration. The editor, as most of the readers know, is not much given to attending church, and has not in times past taken a very active part in church work—however, we are not altogether ignorant of such activities, and we must say that we like Mr. Lewis, and appreciate his services in church and community.

He has always been ready to give a helping hand to anyone, no matter of what congregation or creed. In sickness he has nursed without question, and has always been active and interested in the various organizations of the community. The Macleod U.F.A., the Hospital Board, the School and the Young People's Society have received much sound advice and practical assistance.

Particularly has he been of material assistance in the School, supplying for the trustees on several occasions, in the absence of teachers, and without remuneration. We recognize further that his work with the Boys' Club has meant much for them—so even if the editor will not miss his services, yet we will miss his help in the community, and so we suggest as a final mark of appreciation that a representative congregation should be at church next Sunday evening.

COMING EVENTS FORESHADOWED

In regard to the coming dance given by the G.W.V.A. on the evening of Dominion Day, it will be noted that arrangements for supper have for unavoidable reasons been cancelled and no supper will be served—also in this connection the price of admission has been reduced from \$1.00 to 50c. See advertisement.

The School Board and the Fort Macleod Chapter I.O.O.F. invite the parents and the school children to the annual public school closing on Wednesday afternoon, June 29th, at half past two o'clock at the Public School. 16-1t

St. Andrews Ladies' Aid Annual Strawberry Festival. Afternoon tea from 3 to 5:30. Supper until 7. Sale of work country table and home made candy in the Town Hall, Saturday, June 25th.

G.W.V.A. Macleod SPECIAL DANCE**DOMINION DAY**

JULY 1st, 1921

9:30 p. m.

SPECIAL MUSIC

ADMISSION: Gents 50c Ladies 50c

SHIRTS

MEN'S SPORT SHIRTS in plain white and with colored

collars. The only shirt for hot weather. Sizes from 14½ to 16 \$2.50

MEN'S SILK FRONT SHIRTS in fancy patterns, as

durable as a whole silk and less than half the price ... \$3.50

J. T. MARKS**ONE BENEFIT OF A TRUST FUND**

A trust fund in the care of this Company as Trustee, is a safeguard of the family welfare. Such a fund established in your lifetime will enable you to see it in operation and may prevent the wasting of your estate through the inexperience of your Executors. By establishing such a fund you are assured that your financial provisions for your family will be carried out in accordance with your wishes.

Inquiries are invited.

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Shoe Repairer — Macleod

Saturday Savings**AT Andrew's Hardware****Multipled Currugated Hose**

One-half inch, Regular 25c foot—
Saturday Special 20c. ft.

Brooms

4-String Corn Brooms, big value at \$1.25—
Saturday Special \$1.00

Paint

Canada Paint Co.'s Ready Mixed Paint in Qts., ½ Gals. and Gals. Good assortment of colors. Reg. \$6.00 gallon—
Saturday Special \$4.40 Gallon

Crocks

used by nearly every housewife for packing butter and eggs for winter use in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 gallon sizes. Reg. 35c Gal.—
Saturday Special 30c. Gallon

Screen Doors

In several styles and sizes and a most seasonable necessity—
20 p.c. Discount for Saturday Selling

FREE TROUSERS FREE

With every suit ordered from Firth Bros., Quality Tailors, or "T" System samples I will give an extra pair of trousers absolutely free.

These lines consist of all the latest and best fabrics and styles and the prices compare favorably with any line shown in the West.

The colors, the workmanship and the fit are absolutely guaranteed, and they are hand tailored to your measure. Remember, extra trousers mean that your suit will last twice as long. This means a 30 per cent. reduction on former prices.

There is a time limit to this offer, so act quickly.

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